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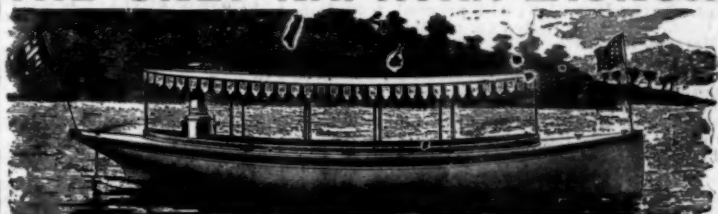
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THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS.—MARCH 7.

Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Henry P. McCain, 3d Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Farrow, resigned.

MARCH 9.

Medical Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph C. Baily, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be surgeon, with rank of colonel, March 9, vice Norris, retired.

Major Wm. D. Wolverton, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with rank of lieutenant-colonel March 9, vice Baily, promoted.

Captain John O. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, March 9, vice Wolverton, promoted.

Francis A. Winter, of Alabama, to be assistant surgeon, March 9, vice De Hanne, retired.

Wm. E. Purviance, of Illinois, to be assistant surgeon, March 9, vice Steinmetz, retired.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 25, 1892.

Hereafter persons drawing at Road Stations in this Department more than the authorized allowance of Fuel and Forage will be charged with the cost of the supplies so drawn in excess.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:
H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 1, 1892.

Publishes under A. R. 218, the course of practical instruction for artillery troops in the Dept. of California for the year 1892.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 1, 1892.

The period from June 1 to July 31 will constitute the practice season for rifle and carbine firing at all posts in the Department, and the month of May the season for revolver firing for cavalry.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector-General of the Department, will proceed on public business to the Crown Hill National Cemetery and the Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and return to Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 19, March 3, D. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Weeks, Depy. Q. M. Gen., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa., on public business (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Asst. Q. M., will take station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., upon relieving Capt. George E. Pond, Asst. Q. M., of his duties in connection with the charge of construction at the post of Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles Hay, C. S., will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Greeley, Colo., on official business (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. George A. Spangenberg, now under medical treatment at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., is relieved from duty at Ft. Preble, Me. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. Charles O. Zandt (appointed March 2, 1892, from quartermaster sergeant, 5th Infantry), now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will proceed to Ft. Preble, Me., for duty (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The following assignment of paymasters in the Dept. of the Columbia is made for the payments due Feb. 29: Maj. C. I. Wilson, Paymr., at headquarters of the Department, Vancouver Barracks, Ft. Townsend and Ft. Canby, Wash.; Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymr., at Ft. Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fts. Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho (S. O. 22, Feb. 26, D. Columbia).

Payments to troops in the Dept. of California on the muster of Feb. 29 are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Ft. Mason, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks and Ft. Gaston, Cal. Maj. W. M. Maynard, Presidio of San Francisco, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island and Ft. Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 22, Feb. 29, D. Cal.).

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Maj. William H. Eckels, Paymr. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of California and will proceed to, and take station at, Portland, Ore., for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department, to relieve Maj. Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., who will repair to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Leave for 10 days is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Alden, Surg. (S. O. 28, Feb. 26, D. Dak.).

Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg., will report to Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., for duty with his command (S. O. 23, March 2, D. Cal.).

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. David L. Huntington (Surg.), Capt. Henry S. Turrill (Asst. Surg.), Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne (Asst. Surg.), and Capt. Walter W. R. Fisher (Asst. Surg.), is constituted to meet in New York City on April 1, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, Surg., will proceed to Ft. Mackinac, Mich., on public business (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to Hot Springs, Ark., and take station there as surgeon in charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital. 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Apache, A. T., and will report at Ft. Bowie, A. T., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William N. Suter, Asst. Surg. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

The retirement from active service March 9 of Col. Basil Norris, Surg., is announced. Col. Norris will repair to his home (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months is granted Hesp. Stwd. James D. Sadler, on duty at Ft. Meade, S. D. (S. O. 20, Feb. 23, D. Dak.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Maj. Amos Stickney is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed by par. 1, S. O. 74, Dec. 18, 1891, vice 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, relieved (S. O. 15, March 7, C. E.).

Capt. Charles H. Clark, O. D., chief ordnance officer, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 24, March 2, D. Columbia.).

Capt. John Pittman, O. D., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., on official business (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., B. E. G. K. and L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; H. Fort Buford; A. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 29, Feb. 29, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, recruiting officer, Davenport, Iowa, will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Clinton, Iowa, March 8 and 15 (S. O. 51, March 3, Rec. Ser.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. San Carlos Ariz.; E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. and F. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. James J. Hornbrook will proceed from Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and report to the J. A. of the G. C. M. (S. O. 29, Feb. 25, D. Ariz.).

Leave for 20 days, to take effect immediately, is granted 2d Lieut. David L. Brainard (S. O. 29, Feb. 25, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, now on leave at Chicago, Ill., will conduct recruits from N. Y. City to the Dept. Arizona and then join his regiment (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs., G. I. and K., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A. C. and D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Eagle Pass, Tex.; E. Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.; L., Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

Capt. G. F. Chase will return via Corpus Christi to Alice, Tex., to rejoin his troop in the field (S. O. 23, March 1, D. Tex.).

Capt. J. O. Mackay, now at the headquarters, Dept. of Texas, will report to the C. O. Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (S. O. 23, March 1, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. J. Compton.

Hdqs., A. D. and H., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver, B. C.; F. Boise, B. C.; Idaho; B. I. and K. Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; L., Fort Sherman.—Indian troop.

The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will order a detachment of 15 men, under command of a lieutenant to be selected from one of the troops at that post having three officers present, to proceed March 8 to the Round Valley Indian Reservation and to report en route, at Ukiah, for duty, to Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf. (S. O. 23, March 2, D. Cal.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. E. G. K. and L., Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D. and H. Ft. Hill, Okh. T.; A. and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Eben Swift will proceed from Ft. Reno, O. T., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to his regiment (S. O. 20, March 5, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. E. F. G. K. and L., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. and E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

The leave granted Major Emil Adam is extended to March 15 on account of sickness (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. John Stemler, Troop I, for disrespectful language to the canteen steward at Fort Yellowstone, etc., has been mulcted \$20.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. G. I. and K., Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. H. and L., Ft. Bill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey will attend the school of instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the N. H. National Guard at Nashua, N. H., March 16 to 19, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the members thereof (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Elwood Herritt, Troop D, for using abusive and insulting language to a sentinel at Fort Riley has been reduced, mulcted \$20, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for two months.

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. H. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

A roster of commissioned officers of the 1st Artillery reaches us this week and is of the usual typographical and statistical excellence. In addition to the list of the present officers of the regiment, there is a roster of the field and staff from 1821 to 1892 and a list (and no short one either) of the various battles, sieges, skirmishes, etc., in which the regiment has participated.

Sergt. Joseph Perry, Bat. H, will be discharged April 1 by the C. O. Fort Columbus (S. O. 29, March 4, D. East.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C. G. and H., Ft. Adams, B. I.; L., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B. and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence about April 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hoar (S. O. 30, March 7, D. East.).

Leave for one month, to commence about April 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim (S. O. 30, March 7, D. East.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. L. E. G. and I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F., Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. and M. Ft. Barranca, Fla.; B., Fort Adams, H. I.—Light battery.

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 12, is granted Capt. John P. Story, with authority to leave the U. S. (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqs., B. C. D., F., H. and K. Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; E. and L., Ft. Canby, Wash.; A. and I., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. B. D. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; C. and E. Benicia Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I., Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty will proceed on March 8 with his company, B, by rail to Ukiah, and thence march to the Round Valley Indian Reservation, Mendocino County, Cal., and there encamp. Camp equipment and subsistence stores for 60 days will be taken. 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother will report to Capt. Dougherty as A. M. and A. C. S., in addition to other duties which may be required of him with the command (S. O. 23, March 2, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 19, March 2, D. Platte.).

Corpl. J. Reynolds, Co. C, for drunkenness on guard, has been reduced to the ranks and mulcted twenty dollars.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn. I., Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Philip Reade, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 23, Feb. 26, D. Dak.).

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Philip Reade is extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D. and E. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B. and H. Jackson Bks. La.; C. and G. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen, recruiting officer, New Haven, will proceed to Willimantic, Conn., on recruiting duty (S. O. 50, March 2, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, I. S. A. P., Hdqs. Dept. Missouri, Chicago, Ill., will proceed as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of consulting with the commanding officer of that arsenal regarding the construction of movable targets on the Fort Sheridan Rifle Range (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F. and G. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky. A. Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H. Flatbush Barracks, N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, Fort Ontario, is extended three days (S. O. 29, March 4, D. East.).

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, recruiting officer, Cleveland, Ohio, will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Youngstown, Ohio, March 5, 12, 19 and 26, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 53, March 5, Rec. Ser.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. and I., Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

Capt. Charles A. Booth, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Sunbury, Pa., March 5, 11 and 17 (S. O. 51, March 3, Rec. Ser.).

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A. E. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. and D., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. and I., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B. and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The leave granted Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher is extended one month (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A. D. F. and G. Madison Bks., N. Y.; B. C. H. and I., Fort Huachuca, A. T.; E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.—Indian company.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarty is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; I. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Yates, N. D., vice 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, relieved (S. O. 51, March 1, D. Dak.).

Pvt. J. F. P. Braum, Co. E, Fort Niagara, who was arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in smuggling Chinese across the river, is again on duty. He was discharged because the District Attorney could not find evidence which would warrant him in even presenting the case to the grand jury.

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B. E. and H. Ft. Supply, I. T.; A. C. and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. and I., Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

Capt. John S. Bishop will proceed from Fort Supply, I. T., to Davis Island, N. Y., so as to reach there before March 2, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to his regiment (S. O. 20, March 5, Dept. M.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher is extended two months on account of disability (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. and G. Vancouver Bks. Wash.; A. and I., Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George A.

Cornish, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 19, March 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edwin S. Chapin, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 20, March 5, D. Mo.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. Chas. B. Hinton, recruiting officer, Springfield, Mass., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Worcester, Mass., March 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 (S. O. 40, March 1, Rec. Ser.)

19th Infantry, Colonel W. H. Jordan.

Hdqs., A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Emerson H. Loom, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 18, Feb. 29, Dept. M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier is extended 23 days (S. O. 18, Feb. 29, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. C, and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill is detailed for duty under the International Railway Commission. He is relieved from duty at Davids Island, N. Y., and will report to the commission, Washington, D. C., to relieve 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Hedekin from duty upon the survey (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John B. Rodman, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 32, March 5, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdqs., A, B, C and E, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; F, G, H, and I, Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, O., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Dayton, O., March 4, 10, 17, 23 and 30 (S. O., March 4, Rec. Ser.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Yates, N. D.—Indian company.

Capt. Charles W. Miner, A. I. G., D. Dak., will proceed to the following posts to carry out the special instructions of the department commander: Fort Buford, N. D.; Camp Poplar River, Forts Assiniboine, Missoula, Custer and Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 20, Feb. 29, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton will accompany the remains of the late 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Bruce from Fort Keogh, Mont., to Painesville, Ohio, and return to his proper station (S. O. 31, March 1, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hdqs., A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. John A. Dapray will report at the H. Q. A., Washington, D. C. (S. O., March 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, with his company, H, was to go to Leon Springs March 5 to prepare a target range for the entire course of target shooting for the troops at Fort Sam Houston. Lieuts. Stevens and Crofton will go with the company.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.

The leave granted Chaplain Allen Allenworth in Orders No. 43, c. s., Fort Bayard, N. M., is extended three days (S. O. 29, Feb. 25, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Wm. H. W. James, recruiting officer, Knoxville, Tenn., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 4, 11, 18, 25 and 30 (S. O. 30, March 2, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for 11 days, to take effect on or about March 12 is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 512.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending March 5, 1892.

CASUALTY.

Col. George W. Cullum, retired, died Feb. 23, 1892, at New York City, N. Y.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., March 7. Detail: Capt. Joseph M. Keller, Thomas C. Lebo, Chas. L. Cooper, Levi P. Hunt and Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., and Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., and Paul Shillock, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. Koester, Wm. T. Littlebrant and Wm. T. Johnston, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 30, Feb. 29, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Brady, Mich., March 10. Detail: Capt. Jacob H. Smith, John G. Leefe, Charles B. Hall and Alexander McC. Guard, 19th Inf., and Paul Clendenin, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson and 2d Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursell, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 20, March 5, Dept. M.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder, 10th Inf.; Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 2d Inf., will assemble at Columbus Bks., Ohio, May 3, to examine 1st Sergt. John Elmer, Co. K, 7th Inf., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 30, March 2, Rec. Ser.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Dept. California Hdqs., March 10 to make a preliminary examination of Sergt. Edgar A. Macklin, Bat. A, 5th Art., for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army of the U. S. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, surg., and Edw. Monie, 2d Inf.; Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. Harry O. Perley, asst. surg., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., A. D. C. (S. O. 23, March 2, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Frank G. Smith, Capt. Louis V. Caserio and 1st Lieut. Sobies Smith, 2d Art., A. G. S., will assemble at Fort Adams, R. I., March 10, and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. John R. Cushman, Bat. C, 2d Art., for the position of commissary sergeant (S. O. 29, March 4, D. East.)

Fort Leavenworth Prison.

1st Lieut. George H. Sande, 6th Cav., and Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., will report in person, May 1, to the commandant of the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the prison, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., and Wm. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., who will then proceed to join their companies (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major-General Howard.

There is now a prospect that additional land will shortly be purchased in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, so as to extend and strengthen the fortifications on that side of the Narrows.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A SAN ANTONIO despatch of March 1 says: "It has come to light that primarily the mission of Garza's father-in-law was to confer with Gen. Stanley and, under certain conditions, arrange for a surrender of Garza to the military authorities. The matter was delicately broached to the General through attorneys, but he refused to entertain any proposition other than an unconditional surrender. There are indications that the revolutionary spirit among the Mexicans along the Rio Grande border is on the wane, and that the trouble on the Texas side are about at an end, at least for the present."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The gaieties still continue with us, but quite a number of the visiting young ladies have left, and we are back to the regular garrison once more.

Last week Mrs. Craigie gave an afternoon tea to the ladies of the post. It was a very pretty entertainment, and was well attended. Mrs. Fuller also gave an afternoon tea, and Mrs. Sano gave a German tea to the young folks. The German was led by Dr. Brooke and Lieut. Hagadorn, and was danced by twenty-seven couples. Like all of Mrs. Sano's entertainments it was delightful.

Lieut. and Mrs. Plister recently entertained their friends at a card party.

As the young people, i. e., the unmarried people, have so many Germans at which it is impossible in the process of the old folks took it into their heads to have a frolic of their own; so, one Saturday evening, they had a German of their own. Lieutenants Bonham and Van Schrader led. The favors were kitchen utensils and useful household articles.

Lieut. Ripley, who was relieved at his own request from the charge of the Engineering Department, has left for his post, Fort Brown, Texas. Lieut. Beach, who is his successor, has arrived, and has taken charge of that department.

Lieut. Wright has come here from West Point, and joined Capt. Moore's troop for duty.

Capt. Kendall, of the 8th Cavalry, and Lieut. Holbrook, of the 1st Cavalry, have been recent visitors at this post.

Paymaster Smith will not pay off the troops this week, as expected. The Treasury check sent him was for "George R. Smith," instead of "George R. Smith," and the bank had to return it, not being able to cash it.

Lieut. Evans, 12th Inf., has returned from Davids Island with recruits. He says the Manderson reorganization bill is sure to pass both Houses.

Chief of Police McLaughry, of Chicago, was a guest of Capt. Pope, commandant of the prison, on Sunday. He is much pleased with what he witnessed about that model reformatory institution.

The family of Asst. Surg. Richards has arrived and are pleasantly located in the quarters formerly occupied by Dr. Wright.

Miss Tompkins, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Tompkins, after paying a visit to her brothers in the 5th Cavalry at Fort Riley, is now the guest of Miss Craigie.

Sergt. Geo. Wintzel, provost guard, has at last been appointed commissary sergeant. Sergt. Wintzel deserves the congratulations of his friends. He is a worthy man and will fill his new position acceptably to his superiors.

Capt. Luff, 8th Cav., now at Topeka, is expected here next week with Mrs. Luff, as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Schunk. The captain is en route to Fort Meade to join station from sick leave.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAS.

MARCH 2, 1892.

DURING the last two weeks before Lent invitations for one sort of gayety or another flew thicker and faster than ever. Mrs. Woodruff received her friends on Thursday afternoon, as she has been in the habit of doing for a number of weeks—and very pleasant affairs they are. Her charming sister, Miss Heywood, pours the tea—and a delightful cup she makes—with a slice of lemon, a drop of rum, and a smile thrown in, the mixture is complete. Two dinners were given that evening; one by Mrs. Slocum, with covers laid for eight, and one by Mrs. Frank Bell, with covers laid for ten. Both were very elaborate, handsome dinners. On the following day Mrs. Nicholson gave a handsome ladies' luncheon, with progressive euchre after it. Mrs. Hoyie, Miss Wilson and Miss Grimes won the pretty prizes. The hostess of the night was rather a slim affair, as progressive euchre wears both body and brain! During the next week a dinner was given by Mrs. Sichel, a small tea by Mrs. Fuller, a candy-pull by Mrs. Jacobs, a dance for the young people by Mrs. Garlington, a high-five party by Mrs. Jackson for the young people, a small euchre by Mrs. Woodruff, a very pretty luncheon for the young ladies by Mrs. Hoff, who has a charming visitor, Miss Greenleaf, daughter of Dr. Greenleaf, U. S. A.

Mrs. Col. Boche left for Omaha, her husband's station, on Tuesday, the 23d; Miss Tompkins left for a visit to Miss Craigie, at Leavenworth, on Friday, and Miss Bernard leaves to-day, after a most delightful visit of five weeks. Mrs. Gifford gave a handsome luncheon for the young ladies before Miss Craigie's departure, at which Miss Craigie's engagement to Mr. Kravenbuhl was announced.

Mrs. Slocum has been confined to her rooms for some days, but is down stairs again, much to the delight of her numerous friends.

Spring is here, and there are signs of it everywhere. Every one is busy sowing grass seed and preparing the ground for vines and flowers. Each one good-naturedly vies with his neighbor to see which one shall produce the prettiest grass plot and raise the prettiest flowers, so that the whole post will look beautiful in the summer time.

GUNS.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

High Private publishes some excellent verses on "Mameloose Island," by Mrs. C. C. Bateman, and has these items:

Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., of Fort Assiniboine, has invented a simple but practical blanket roll which seems to fill the bill exactly. The roll is now elliptical and convenient for carrying. The soldier quickly runs his head and one arm through the opening and away he goes with bed and tent and housekeeper inside, as snug as a bug in a rug. All who have inspected the invention pronounce it capital. Capt. Harbach's paper on Fall Manoeuvres included Adam's Fall and several other kinds. It was received with much merit and was an agreeable change in the course of essays on military science now in progress at the officers' lyceum.

Lieut. W. L. Taylor and Miss Della Pittman were quietly married March 2. The happy pair may be expected here about March 7. We can assure the lieutenant and his bride of a most hearty welcome to our homes.

There is a bill before Congress which contemplates the con-

finement of post surgeons and their assistants to the practice of the garrisons and military reservations in localities where there are civil physicians. The pressing need of such a law will be seen from the following letter written by a back woods "physician" to a post surgeon out West: "dear Doc I have a patient whose phisiool since shoes that the windpipe is stuck. He is unable to swallow and I fear his stomach tube is gone. I have given him everything without effect. His father is wealthy and influential. he is an active member of the M. E. church and god nose i dont want to loose him. what shall i doe, ansur, by returne mail, yours in neede. M. D."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

IN the account of the ball given, Feb. 22, at the Ponce de Leon, by Mr. Flagler to the 5th U. S. Infantry, it was stated that "Lieut. Black of Admiral Walker's flagship Chicago" was present. He is at the Alcazar on sick leave, but did not attend the ball as stated in the press despatches. Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf., and wife; Capt. H. Marcotte, retired; Gen. C. H. Collins, Major J. A. Leslie and a dozen other war veterans were present. Col. DeLancey-Floyd-Jones and Lieut. T. M. DeFreese were unable to be present owing to illness. The ball was a grand success (owing to its metropolitan nature.) The 5th Infantry band did much to heighten the pleasure of the evening, Brook's orchestra sharing the honors. Lieut. Chatfield, 5th Infantry, being officer of the day, was not present, except in the wishes of his friends. The officers are indebted to Manager O. D. Seavey for arranging the details of the ball by direction of that prince of generous men—Henry M. Flagler. The reception committee consisted of Col. Nathan W. Osborne, commanding the 5th Inf.; Major David L. Huntington, surgeon; Major John C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers; Col. DeLancey-Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., retired; Col. J. J. Upham, U. S. A., retired, and Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. A., retired. The floor and invitation committee consisted of Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff and Lieut. S. A. Miller, J. M. T. Partello, Thomas M. De Fries, Frank B. Keech and J. W. Heavey, of the 5th Infantry. X. X. X.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

THE Harbor Sentinel is the title of a new little paper which has recently made its appearance at Governor's Island, and been heartily welcomed by a large constituency. The proprietor and general manager is Mr. C. W. Graham, and the young editors are Messrs. C. F. Andrews and W. H. Andrews. Among the principal items in the issue of Feb. 27 we note the following:

Gen. Howard, accompanied by Lieut. Guy Howard and wife, Capt. Barnett and wife, Jamie Howard, the General's son, and Mrs. Shoemaker, her son and daughter, are on a trip through the South. The party reached San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 21, where they will remain until March 2, thence journeying to the City of Mexico, where they will be entertained by the U. S. Legation until March 17. The General intends to visit some of the battlefields of the Mexican war, which are the scenes of much of the material to be used in his book on Zachary Taylor, now in process of compilation. It is earnestly hoped that the present wrangle of the Department regarding the wharfage at the Barge Office will result in providing a decent landing place for the "Atlantic."

1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern, Signal Corps, has reported at department headquarters for duty.

FORT RENO, O. T.

THE Kansas City Times has these items:

It is currently reported that Capt. Michler, 5th Cav., has declined a very flattering staff detail.

It is rumored that a certain officer of the 5th Cavalry is about to receive an appointment in a staff corps.

Through the untiring efforts of Lieut. Foster, quartermaster, the post is now in as good a condition as ever it can be until it is entirely rebuilt; the sanitary arrangements are nearly perfect.

The family of Lieut. Adair, 5th Cav., is on a visit to Fort Sill.

Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., has returned from a short trip to Topeka.

The prospect of a regimental move of the 5th Cavalry is the general topic of conversation here.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

MAJOR BURNHAM's lecture to the non-commissioned officers on "The Franco-Prussian War." Lieut. H. O. Clark read a paper before the officers' lyceum recently on the subject of "The Attack and Defence of Defiles."

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., has gone to Alice, Texas, to join his troop in the field.

Mrs. Guy Howard is visiting Mrs. Manning at the post. Lieut. Howard, aide-de-camp, is accompanying his father, Major-General Howard, to Brownsville, Matamoros and other Mexican points.

Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, aide-de-camp, has gone to Laredo with recruits for the 3d Cav.

FORT YATES, N. D.

MAJOR R. F. BERNARD, 5th Cav., recently read a paper entitled "The Cavalry Boot" before the officers' lyceum at Yates, in which he describes the present boot, as issued by the Government, as being made of coarse, stiff, heavy leather—a medium sized pair weighing about four pounds. Major Bernard recommends as foot wear for cavalry soldiers, a shoe with a thin sole, the uppers of soft, pliable leather, worn with a neat legging, that can be easily removed when in camp, and in the absence of any leggings for cavalry, he suggests for trial the present infantry leggings with steel fastenings instead of lacing.

The officers at Fort Yates, including the post commander, Lieut.-Col. Drum, are much in favor of Major Bernard's suggestions and recommend a practical trial.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

A RECENT visitor to Fort Niagara writes: "I was very favorably impressed with the services at the post chapel conducted by the Rev. I. Newton Ritter. The service was greatly augmented by the rendition of a hymn in which the Rev. Ritter, Miss Ritter and Mrs. Capt. Heiland took part."

LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of Feb. 27 you say, "an amendment to provide for lineal promotion by seniority according to length of service, regular and volunteer combined, will probably be offered in the Senate." Let us hope that Senator Proctor may so word his amendment as not to exclude from its full advantages those officers of the Army, not a few, I believe, in number, who have to their longevity credit, service during the war in the naval forces of the country. For some singular reason, such war services are not shown upon the Army Register, though they affect not only the pay status but also date of retirement, etc.

EX-NAVY.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE present address of Chief Engr. Henry H. Stewart, U. S. N., is 219 Powelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is occupying pleasant quarters at No. 1,703 De Sales st., Washington, D. C.

SINCE his retirement from the active list of Medical Director Thos. J. Turner, U. S. N., he has made his residence in Coldwater, Mich.

MISS BEAMAN, daughter of Paymr. Geo. W. Beaman, U. S. N., has returned from an extended visit to the Hawaiian Islands much improved in health.

LIEUTENANT PERCY W. THOMPSON, U. S. R. M., contributes to a recent number of the *Detroit Free Press* an interesting article on "Our Life-Saving Service."

A SURVIVOR of the British fleet at Navarino has been discovered in a man eighty-eight years old, who has, since September, 1886, been in the Coventry Workhouse.

SURGEON J. W. ROSS, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard, where he has been for several years. No one is at all anxious to relieve him, and he is quite well satisfied to remain.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER WM. H. PLATT, U. S. N., retired, who has had domestic troubles, had his wife arrested this week for trying to shoot him, but did not appear against her, so the lady was discharged.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEO. R. SALISBURY, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Salisbury, was at the Navy Department recently on the lookout for duty. Mr. Salisbury was recently detached from the *Baltimore* at San Diego, Cal.

THE present Surgeon General, Medical Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N., does not retire from the active list of the Navy until May 10, 1893, followed by Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N., Aug. 20 of the same year.

WE are informed that the share of Lieut. W. P. Casson, U. S. Navy, in the estate of his uncle, Mr. W. W. Casson, the N. Y. turfman, recently deceased, \$600,000. He also inherits a considerable sum from his parents, who died last December.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER KENNETH MCALPINE, U. S. Navy, registered at the Navy Department the latter part of last week, and returned to Norfolk Saturday. Mr. McAlpine will probably be assigned to sea duty with the Coast Survey shortly.

THE promotion of Asst. Naval Constructor S. W. Armistead, U. S. N., to naval constructor places Asst. Constructor Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N., at the head of the list of assistants. Mr. Stahl is at present on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

THE forthcoming number of the "Journal of the Society of American Naval Engineers" will contain a valuable and exhaustive paper on the trials of the torpedo boat *Cushing*, by Chief Engr. B. F. Isherwood. An interesting feature of the paper will be a discussion of screw efficiency.

AMONG the visitors at Mare Island Navy-yard at a recent german, given in the well-remembered sail loft of the yard, was Miss Gertrude Severance, daughter of Hon. H. W. Severance, U. S. Consul General at Honolulu, H. I. Miss Severance is visiting her friend Miss Beaman of the Navy-yard.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COMMERELL, V. C., who was in command of the North American fleet from 1882 to 1884, has been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Provo Wallis, who had held the senior admiralty of the British fleet up to the 102d year of his age.

ENSIGN J. M. ELLICOTT, U. S. Navy, who is now attached to the *Bennington* at Montevideo, is the author of an interesting article entitled "From Ship to Shore" in the *St. Nicholas* for March. A serial story also from his pen entitled "For Cuba" is now running in *Belford's Monthly*.

A PRETTY wedding was that of Lieut. C. E. Johnston, U. S. R. M., of the revenue cutter *Corwin*, and Miss Rosalie A. Magagnos, of Oakland, Cal., which took place at the bride's home Feb. 24. Jack McMillan (U. S. N. A., '86) was best man, and the ushers were Asst. Engr. Victor Blue and Asst. Surg. M. R. Pigott, U. S. N., classmates of Lieut. Johnston at the Naval Academy. A reception followed, after which the married couple left for a short trip to Los Angeles and San Diego.

JULIAN O. DAVIDSON has painted a scene near Fort Monroe just before the *Monitor* arrived. In the offing is the *Merrimac* pitching shot and shell into the *Cumberland*. The Union frigate is aground, her bows have been shot to pieces, and one shattered gir is shown in the "forewater" of the scene. Flames are rising from the hull and much of the rigging is on fire. The sailors are dropping from the chains into the sea, and the water is dotted with the heads of those who have taken earlier to the cooler element.

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 6th U. S. Cav., is expected to rejoin at Ft. Washakie, Wyo., next week from leave.

COLONEL J. M. WHITEMORE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on leave, is spending a portion of it at New Haven, Conn.

MISS BERTHA HALL, youngest daughter of Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., is engaged to Mr. William Woodley Gosling, of Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT C. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Art., now at Ft. McHenry, Md., will join Lancaster's light battery at Washington Barracks, D. C., about April 1.

LIEUTENANT WILBUR LOVERIDGE, 3d U. S. Art., now at Ft. McHenry, Md., is due at San Antonio early in April for duty with Burbank's light battery.

A FIFTH series of that excellent index to the Army Regulations prepared by Capt. Wm. Baird, 6th U. S. Cav., will be issued in April by James J. Chapman, publisher, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL G. H. WEEKS, U. S. A., was a visitor to Pittsburgh, Pa., this week.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MURRY, U. S. Army, retired, is residing at Fosters, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT J. G. GALBRAITH, 1st U. S. Cavalry, visited Clinton, Iowa, this week.

CAPTAIN J. C. SYMMES, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Berlin, Germany.

LIEUTENANT W. H. C. BOWEN, 5th U. S. Infantry, visited Waterbury, Conn., this week.

CHAPLAIN J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., of Ft. Clark, Tex., is spending a few weeks' leave.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., is enjoying a quiet winter at his residence, near Bethesda, Md.

CAPTAIN B. H. GILBRETH, U. S. A., is enjoying the quiet of retired life at West Newton, Mass.

CAPTAIN WM. BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Fort Washakie on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN W. H. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to Chattanooga, Tenn., this week.

COLONEL C. H. ALDEN, Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul early in the week from a short leave.

QUARTERMASTER E. F. LADD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is absent from Fort Robinson, Neb., on a few weeks' leave.

CHAPLAIN ALLEN ALLENBORTH, 24th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a short leave.

MAJOR F. M. COXE, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, Cal., is expected in Portland, Ore., for duty about the end of March.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, left San Antonio this week for Washington, D. C., under special orders.

LIEUTENANT A. I. MORIARTY, 9th U. S. Infantry, residing at Putnam, Conn., has had his sick leave extended three months.

GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD, U. S. A., has returned to Dayton, Ohio, from a visit to New York City and other places in the East.

CAPTAIN C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, has moved his regimental recruiting rendezvous from Houston to Dallas, Texas.

THE next Army retirement for age is that on April 20 of Major John H. Belcher, Quartermaster, at present at Portland, Ore.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cav., was expected to rejoin this week at Ft. Walla Walla from a few weeks' leave of absence.

GENERAL KIRBY SMITH, of Tennessee, whose name will recall to memory the last days of the war, is a recent visitor to New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Artillery, is preparing to change location from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort McHenry, Md.

CAPTAIN E. S. GODFREY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, will go to Nashua, N. H., next week to give instruction to the New Hampshire National Guard.

LIEUTENANT W. A. HOLBROOK, 7th U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp to Gen. Stanley, is a recent visitor in St. Louis, and has since returned to San Antonio.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Old Point Comfort, Va., next week on a visit to the Pacific Coast and possibly into Mexico.

MAJOR W. H. NASH, U. S. A., was married at Vancouver Barracks, Feb. 22, to Mrs. M. M. Wilson, an attendant at the Central Insane Asylum, Columbus, Ohio.

ADJUTANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at 4549 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, will shortly rejoin his regimental headquarters at Fort Wingate.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will leave Portland, Ore., in a few weeks for San Francisco for duty as Chief Paymaster on the staff of Gen. Ruger.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FOSTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, will bid good-bye to friends at San Antonio early in April and start to join Myrick's battery at Fort McHenry.

CAPTAIN MARCUS E. TAYLOR, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., leaves Vancouver Barracks this, or next week, to spend several months on leave for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., visited New York City early in the week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel. From New York he went to Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will attend the banquet of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., to be given on April 27, in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Grant, at the Union League Club, Brooklyn.

MRS. SEMMES, who died March 7 at Mobile, Ala., in her 74th year, was the widow of Raphael Semmes, formerly commander, U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1861 and attained high rank in the Confederate Navy.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT C. DALTON, 23d U. S. Infantry, was expected to return to Fort Keogh this week from a sad journey to Painesville, Ohio, with the remains of his dead comrade, Lieut. W. E. Bruce, 22d Inf.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., had a narrow escape on Tuesday. An express wagon ran into his carriage, the latter was overturned and the General had to be extricated through the window. The escape was due to the coolness of Gen. Schofield's coachman, who held the horses well in check.

A WASHINGTON gossip says: An engagement of more than usual interest recently announced is that of Miss Bessie French, of Newport, to Col. Eaton of the Grenadier Guards, British Army. Last winter was spent at Bermuda, where she met Col. Eaton, who at that time was on the vessel with Prince George, of England, of whom he is a great friend.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BANDHOLE, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined this week at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., from a trip to Chicago.

MAJOR C. S. ILSLEY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent arrival at Fort Robinson, Neb., and is now on duty at that post.

LIEUTENANT JOHN T. MARTIN, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday of this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Art., of Ft. Preble, Me., leaves there to join Grimes's light battery of the 2d.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 2d U. S. Cav., has changed base from Fort Bowie to San Carlos, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT C. W. JARBER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was married Feb. 29 at Sturgis, South Dakota, to Miss Mabel Polk.

CAPTAIN W. B. GORDON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., returned to West Troy this week from a trip to Alliance, Ohio.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Tuesday of this week.

GENERAL L. A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War, returned this week to Washington from a short visit to Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN C. W. MINER, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, has left St. Paul on an inspection tour to Montana and Northern Dakota.

MAJOR CURTIS E. MUNN, Surgeon, U. S. A., has returned to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., from a visit to New Orleans and Jackson Bks.

CAPTAIN JEFFERSON R. KEAN, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is expected to arrive at St. Augustine in a few days for duty at St. Francis Barracks.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, surgeon, U. S. A., to whose long and excellent service we referred last week was duly retired for age on Wednesday.

GEO. W. SCOTT, charged with forging the indorsement on a check drawn in favor of Paymr. D. E. Larned, U. S. A., has been arrested at Des Moines, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT PETER E. MARQUART, 21 U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, has gone to Pine Ridge Agency to look after recruits for the Indian company of his regiment.

CAPTAIN HORACE NEIDE, 4th U. S. Infantry, has relinquished duty on the Pacific Coast, and will spend several months on leave before joining his regiment.

LIEUTENANT R. G. HILL, 20th U. S. Infantry, bade adieu to Davis Island this week, and went to Washington for duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission.

COLONEL GEORGE BELL, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., to whose meritorious service we recently referred, duly retires for age on Saturday of this week.

THE marriage of Maj. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Military Attache at London, England, to Miss Annie Pultz, daughter of Mrs. John T. Pultz, will take place in that city after Easter.

A CHARLESTON, (W. Va.) despatch, says: Indications multiply that the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia in the coming campaign will be the Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins.

THE number of medical storekeepers of the Army is now reduced to one, Capt. George T. Beall, on duty at St. Louis. When he retires, in February, 1894, the position will lapse under an act of Congress passed several years ago.

"GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM will be Kings County's candidate for President," said a well known politician the other day, "and he will be nominated at Chicago. Just put me down for that and see how near right I am."—*New York Times*.

MAJOR W. H. ECKELS, Paymaster, U. S. A., has relinquished duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will spend a portion of the spring and summer on leave for the benefit of his health. Col. Rodney Smith, Assistant Paymaster-General, will attend to his duties during his absence.

THE officers of the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., entertained Col. Loomis L. Langdon and the officers of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Charles F. Roe and the officers of Troop A Cavalry, 1st Brigade, at dinner at the Brooklyn Club on Saturday evening of last week.

THE retirement of Col. George Bell, A. C. G. S., promotes Lieut.-Col. John P. Hawkins to colonel, Major J. W. Barriger, to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. C. P. Egan to major. It seems scarcely necessary to mention that a vacancy for a captain and C. S. is also caused by Col. Bell's retirement.

FORT SUPPLY will soon lose one of its most attractive young ladies, a helper in church and Sunday school work, Miss Edith May Auman, who is to become the bride of Lieut. E. B. Winans, 5th Cav., and journey with him and his regiment to seek a new home in Garza land.—*U. S. Army Chaplain*.

Stray Shots says: "Through the efforts of 1st Lt. Chas. W. Mason, 4th Inf., assisted by contributions from officers of the 5th Cavalry, a very handsome and chaste tablet of black Belgian marble has been placed in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to the memory of Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, late 5th U. S. Cav., whose death occurred May 11, 1881."

THE fourth annual reunion of West Point graduates will be held at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago, March 16, at 7 P. M., being the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy. Ladies are especially invited. The Committee on Arrangements are: William Sney Smith, chairman, 1005 Owings Bldg.; Mrs. Gen. M. S. Hasall, 1725 Michigan Ave.; Hugh T. Reed, 78 State street; W. P. Butler, 461 The Rookery, Chicago; any of whom will give any desired information. The price of banquet tickets is \$4 each.

CAPTAIN W. THOMPSON has left Los Angeles, Cal., for Tacoma, Washington.

MAJOR D. MADDEN, retired, recently left Washington for Asheville, N. C.

CAPTAIN P. M. BOEHM, retired, has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for Ft. Worth, Texas.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, retired, has left Fort Sam Houston for Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN J. V. DE HANNE, retired, is spending the month of March at Tampa, Fla.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, was a visitor in Dayton, Ohio, this week.

MAJOR H. B. JUDD, retired, has arrived at Wilmington, Del., for St. Augustine, Fla.

CAPTAIN G. A. CORNISH, 15th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Sheridan, Ill., on a few weeks' leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. V. KAUFZ has returned to his home in Cincinnati, O., from the Pacific Coast.

CAPTAIN F. C. NICHOLS is in Hagerstown, Md., having recently arrived there from Harrisburg, Pa.

1st LIEUTENANT E. WILLIAMS, retired, has recently arrived in N. Y. City. He is stopping at 36 Broad st.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, retired, has left New York City for Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

The address of J. A. Yeckley, retired, who is now abroad, is care Brown, Shipley and Co., London, England.

CAPTAIN A. BARNITZ, retired, has changed his residence from New Orleans to the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

CAPTAIN J. DEB. W. GARDINER and J. M. Hoag, retired, are recent arrivals at the Army and Navy Hospital, Ark.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Bayard, N. M., in a few days from a short leave.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Snelling, Minn., to spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL DANIEL McCURE is in Washington looking after the bill for his relief, which has received favorable action from the two Military Committees.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 3d U. S. Artillery, on regimental recruiting duty at Wilmington, Del., is on a tour through Delaware and Maryland to look for suitable material.

GENERAL T. L. CASEY, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Commo. Folger, U. S. N., appeared before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Labor on Tuesday and gave some interesting information.

ACCORDING to a recent statement of Col. John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A., in the *Forum*, the annual death rate among the survivors of the war who were enlisted in the U. S. Army has been about 14 per 1,000.

MRS. DAVIS, widow of Jefferson Davis, has entered suit against the Belford Publishing Co., alleging breach of contract in the matter of her book on her deceased husband. The Belford Co. had turned the work over to the United States Book Co., a new organization.

THE *U. S. Army Chaplain* for March, 1892, contains interesting matter, among which we note articles, letters, etc., by Chaplains C. C. Bateman, O. J. Nave, G. W. Simpson, Henry H. Hall and others. Some cheering statistics under the head of Post Schools are given.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., on the Atlantic and Major John I. Rodgers, U. S. A., on the Pacific, are both busy with the details relating to heavy artillery practice season of 1892, which promises most successful results. Gunners in fact as well as in name are now the rule.

MISS EVA EWING, a graduate of the Pass Christian Institute and the daughter of Major Everts Ewing, U. S. A., is apparently going into newspaperdom with a graceful pen. Late numbers of the *Chicago Times* contain pleasant Southern sketches with her name signed to them.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

2d LIEUTENANT PHILIP HAWLEY, 16th Inf., one of last year's appointees from the ranks, has been reported to the War Department for duplicating his pay accounts and for absence without leave. He left his station at Ft. Douglas, Utah, early in the month and has not been heard of since.

THE *New York Recorder* selects for the vacant brigadier-generalship that gallant veteran, Gen. Richard H. Jackson, lieutenant-colonel, 4th U. S. Artillery, saying of him: "The nomination would give great satisfaction within the State of New York. His modesty and the quiet charm of his gentle ways have won him friends both North and South."

CAPTAIN W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Infantry, will prolong his visit to relatives and friends in the East for a few weeks. He has been with his brother of the 1st Cavalry at the bedside of their sick father, Gen. Thos. G. Pitcher, colonel, U. S. A., retired, who has since Feb. 9 been seriously ill at his residence in Washington, D. C. At one time Gen. Pitcher's recovery was despaired of, but we are happy to learn that he is now improving, and Drs. Heger and Yarrow, who are attending him, give the most encouraging reports. With the careful nursing he is receiving his condition is hopeful.

A ST. AUGUSTINE correspondent writes: Either because there is a Government barracks here with troops or because of their natural fondness for the place, there are a good many retired Army officers here. Prominent among them is Brig.-Gen. M. D. Hardin, who occupies his cottage in St. Francis street. On Tuesday evening the general threw open the doors of his old Spanish house for a dancing reception, given in honor of his niece, Miss Evelyn Hardin, of Fort Hamilton, and Miss Ruby Walworth, of Saratoga Springs. Assisting the general in receiving was his sister, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga. Nearly a hundred guests were present.

MAJOR D. MADDEN, U. S. A., retired, is at present at Asheville, N. C., with his son Buford, who is suffering from throat troubles. Maj. Madden expects to remain in Asheville until next fall.

THE *San Antonio Express* says: "The sensational charges against Capt. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cav., were not received with any great degree of seriousness by Gen. Stanley and the officers at the military post, at least the charges seem to have produced no startling effect. In speaking of the matter yesterday to a reporter the general stated that while Capt. Bourke may have used severe treatment in some instances, yet he placed no confidence in the affidavits for the reason that the whole population of the border country are in sympathy with Garza and will swear to anything."

A PLEASANT feature of the New York social life on Saturday last was the reception given by the Daughters of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., at the Plaza Hotel. There were thirty members of the organization present, and they entertained thirty guests, most of whom were the mothers or the daughters of the post. Mrs. President Harrison, Mrs. Geo. O. Howard, and Mrs. A. G. Mills, wife of the newly elected commander of the post, were invited guests of honor. Letters of regret were received from Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Howard, but Mrs. Mills was present.

At the 22d of February military ball, at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, of the 6th U. S. Inf., stationed at Ft. Thomas, Ky., accompanied by his bride (formerly Miss Bertha Rose, the daughter of Col. Albert Barltz, of the 7th Cavalry, now retired with a glorious record) were present. Mrs. Byrne is a young woman of extraordinary personal beauty, and to her it was that Mr. White dedicated his song "Marguerite." She wore a Worth white satin, covered with crepe, princess; the front tulle, embroidered in gold; very long train, embroidered in gold leaf design; neck low and filled with point lace.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.*

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED. See previous answers, pages 352, 358, 418, 430, 455, 468, 487.

No. 59, "C. B. H." A guard or regiment should march in review with bayonets unfixed unless the commanding officer directs otherwise; this is entirely within his discretion.

No. 60, "Infantryman." Para. 119 and 186. These movements differ very little from falling in, and the same rules should apply; each man should raise his piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting.

Par. 91. In first instruction, to which this paragraph applies it is not contemplated that the pieces should be loaded; see tenth and eleventh lines. It is proper, however, that, in the firings, the commands laid down should be given, the pieces being loaded and at the order as prescribed in par. 145. (See par. 93.)

Par. 144. The rear rank take the position prescribed in par. 77. The position of the pieces, front and rear rank, should be the same after as before the rear rank men close. See par. 112 (5th).

Par. 145. The command to which par. 144 applies is in this case, "fire by squad."

Para. 214 and 219. These movements would habitually be used while on the march; the purpose stated in par. 214 shows that their use from the halt would be only in exceptional case; they may be executed from the halt (see par. 4).

No. 61, "D. E. V." Par. 721. It is not prescribed that line should be formed before forming column of four; the first command stated in the question forms the column of fours directly, the second one forms line first, thus bringing in an unnecessary movement.

No. 62, "Bordenstown." Company right. See answers to questions by "McCarthy Light Guards." Carry from "load," "ready" or "fire" is not prescribed. See para. 82, 113, 147 and 148.

No. 63, "S. J. C." Of par. 58 this correspondent from "carry" or "order arms" says: "It is almost an impossibility to come from 'port arms' to the second position of 'right shoulder arms,' and at the same time keep the cadence. The company has been drilling nearly a month now and I have not seen a man that could come to a 'right shoulder arms' from 'port arms' in two motions. Were it not for the hand being on the small of the stock, instead of at the butt plate, it probably could be done in two motions; but the only way that cadence can be kept, and at the same time be done smoothly, is to make three motions of it, which way it is almost unanimously done, regardless of the 'Regulations.' I thought that probably from the foregoing observation it was a typographical error. Ans.—You are mistaken in your surmise. The text is correct."

No. 64, "Co. C." Par. 81. The paragraph states that the pieces may be brought to a ready from any position in the manual, it being understood that some useful purpose may be accomplished thereby. To execute "ready" from "present arms" does not appear to be a useful movement. See par. 113.

Par. 189. You are correct in assuming that the left elbow is raised and held in position in all company alignments until the command "front" is given.

Par. 202. "Fours right, column left," would not be an incorrect movement. "Right forward, fours right," answers the purpose better.

Par. 205. The guides remain on the side opposite the file closers. See par. 197, seventh line.

Par. 219. Pieces are brought to the order on halting. See par. 112 (4th).

Par. 220. You are correct in assuming that chief should repeat such commands as "forward, fours right, column right, halt," etc., as explained for captain in par. 250, and other commands only as indicated in text.

Par. 243. Each platoon executes what is prescribed in para. 210 and 189 for the company, each chief of platoon giving the commands for his platoon.

Company right. The movement terminates at the halt, exactly as it would if the command halt were given.

The command "company" should not precede "lie down" or "kneel."

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Par. 194. The first sergeant dismissing the company is not given a precise position.

No. 65, "Veteran." Par. 69. The hand should rest on the thigh in a natural position, back to the right.

Par. 73. The muzzle should not touch the ground.

Par. 91. Both ranks change the position of the feet as prescribed in par. 77, and the pieces are brought in the most direct manner to the position for loading, that is, the muzzle lowered, the barrel sloping downward at an angle of about twenty-five degrees; then the sights are adjusted and the muzzle raised.

Para. 144, 145 and 149. The commands: 1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *At (such an object)*, 3. *At (so many) yards*, 4. *Squad*, 5. *READY*, 6. *AIM*, 7. *Fire*, 8. *LOAD*, are executed as follows: *Fire by squad*: The rear rank men close, etc., as prescribed in par. 144. *At (such an object)*: The men look at the object (par. 91). *At (so many) yards*: The men adjust their sights and look at the object again (par. 91). *READY*: Par. 80. *AIM*: Par. 85. *FIRE*: Par. 86. *LOAD*: Par. 77. The position of the piece, at the command "Fire by squad," is changed only as indicated in par. 112.

Par. 130. In this movement the rear rank is supposed to be at facing distance (par. 114). The use of "Route step" and "double time" are such that they involve marching more than a few paces, hence, in a company drill they would not be proper movements when the rear rank is in front. See par. 212. In the squad drill, there are no fours to be considered, and no such restriction is prescribed; but route step is not a part of the instruction of the squad.

Par. 141. The guide takes the short step without changing the cadence. See fifth line of par. 141.

Para. 143, 162, 208, 573, 551 and 551. Instruction in kneeling and lying down is prescribed for men in ranks only (par. 71 and following).

Par. 187. It is left to the judgment of the captain what position he shall take while the company is being formed; his duties involve attention to small details and he goes where he can best attend to them.

Para. 193, 205 and 733. File-closers execute charge bayonet as prescribed in par. 65; there is no need of their bayonets falling on the heads or shoulders of men in front of them.

Para. 689, 733. Bayonets are not fixed for ceremonies, unless specially directed by the commanding officer.

Par. 82. The piece should not be brought to the order with the sight raised. The command cease firing (par. 147) should be used, or the instructor should have the sights laid down before commanding "Order arms."

Par. 85. The plate does not show the right thumb to be extended along the stock; the thumb should point in the direction of the muzzle. In this connection see Blunt's Firing Regulations, par. 67. Par. 56 (Blunt's) does not seem to apply.

Par. 97. Nothing is prescribed as to how the inspector seizes or hands back the piece; this is left to his judgment.

Par. 149. The captain might order the sights laid down and then command *Order arms*.

No. 66, "C. A. C." says: Par. 64. There is no manual for fixing bayonet from port arms. Can it be executed? Par. 67. "Toes of both slightly inward," does this mean "pigeon toed" or only less than an angle of 45 deg.? Par. 72. Does the "rear rank" rise to "move back one pace" or crawl kneeling? Par. 71. This position crowds the ranks and is inconvenient. Par. 85. The "thumb extended along the stock" does not grip the gun well. Most men prefer it partially around the stock. Par. 77. "Close chamber with right thumb" is awkward. The finger, or at least the forefinger, is easier used for this purpose. Par. 91. "Adjust the sight with right hand." It is difficult to do this accurately with one hand, especially if marching or lying down. Both hands are required, one on the thumbscrew, the other on the leaf. Ans.—Par. 64. See last clause of order adopting Drill Regulations. Par. 67. The feet are nearly parallel in the position prescribed. Par. 72. The rear rank men rise and cover their file leaders at facing distance, there is no "moving back one pace" in this movement. Para. 71, 77, 85 and 91. The variations suggested are certainly not "embraced in this system." See last clause of order adopting Drill Regulations.

No. 67, "H. B." Par. 310. See par. 258. Par. 360. The position of the base company determines the direction toward which all the companies dress. The guides all face the "point of rest," i. e., position of base company. If the alignment is on the centre the second battalion is aligned on its centre, the right battalion dresses to the left, the left battalion to the right. See para. 257 and 250.

No. 68. Par. 97. Nothing is prescribed as to how the inspector returns the piece after inspection; the soldier receives it with the left hand at the balance. See eighth line, par. 97, resumes the port, etc.

No. 69, "J. S. C." Par. 198. As the paragraph indicates the dressing and turning head and eyes to the front are without command. Par. 123 to 126 give all the details of the dressing. See also par. 189.

No. 70, "H. P. S." Para. 221 and 223. See answers published Feb. 20.

No. 71, "C. N. C." Para. 105 and 192. Interpretation stated with question is correct. Par. 105. No. three "resumes his place as soon as stack is formed, and when it is to be broken, he again steps back and covers number two at the preparatory command."

Par. 192. "The guides at the first halts or stands fast, and resumes his place at the command 'front.' It is, therefore, the front rank man then, the one with the guide, who is the pivot, is it not?"

Par. 213. Such movements as may be necessary while passing an obstacle cannot be considered as prohibited by the final paragraph of the order of Oct. 3, 1891, adopting the Drill Regulations.

In reply to several correspondents we would state that answers to questions on Guard Manual cannot, at present, be attempted, but there could be no better time for asking them than now. All that we receive on that subject will be submitted to the board appointed for the work of revising a guard manual, which has just commenced work. We have received several letters making suggestions as to the manual which we shall make use of in good season.

WILL OF GENERAL CULLUM.

THE late Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., by his will disposes of an estate amounting to \$750,000 or more. The bequests are as follows:

To his six servants, \$3,700.

To his sister, Mavona Hassall, and her two sons each; to the six children of his deceased brother, Horace Cullum, and the four children of his deceased brother, Arthur Cullum, each \$5,000.

To the widow of his deceased brother, Clinton Cullum, \$10,000, and to each of her four children, \$5,000.

To his "favorite niece," Emma C. Cortazzo of Meadville, Pa., \$50,000, and to her daughter, Katrina, \$5,000.

To his nephew, Arthur Clarke Hundekoper, and his wife, each \$5,000; also his farm near Littleton, N. C.

To the three sisters of his deceased wife, Charlotte, Adelaide and Alice Hamilton, each \$10,000. To her brothers, Chas. A. Schuyler and Wm. G., each \$5,000.

To Ellen Cogswell and Sarah B. Bussey, sisters of Gen. Halleck, and to his brother, Peter W., each \$5,000, and his farm in Westerville, Onondia Co., N. Y., to Mrs. Cogswell.

To each of his executors, Maj. Gen. Jas. B. Fry, Wm. G. Hamilton, Col. Geo. L. Gillespie and Col. Geo. W. Granville, \$5,000 in lieu of commissions.

To the widow of the late Col. Edw. R. Platt, U. S. Army, \$1,000 "as a testimonial of my deceased wife's love for her."

To Percival Padgett, "a teacher in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., who was a protege of my deceased wife, \$5,000."

"To Mrs. Annie R. Dahlgren, \$5,000 as a testimonial of the affection of my deceased wife for her and her father, the late Rev. Dr. Morgan."

To my esteemed friend Elsie H. Thatchers, of New London, Conn., \$5,000.

To the widow of the late Col. Robt. N. Scott, U. S. A., the income of \$5,000, the principal to be divided at her death equally between her three daughters, Mattie, Abbie and Nina, or the survivors.

To Mrs. Mary W. Wootton, daughter of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, \$10,000 "as a testimonial of my affection for her and her parents."

To Ruth M. Price, "the faithful nurse in the last sickness of my deceased wife, \$1,000."

To the Woman's Hospital, New York, of which Mrs. Cullum was Vice President, \$5,000 for an Elizabeth Cullum bed, and \$1,000 as her subscription for the annex. To the Cancer Hospital, \$5,000 for a "Sister Mary's Bed," and \$5,000 for an organ for the Elizabeth Chapel.

To the Helping Hand Society and Diet Kitchen of St. Thomas's Church, "established by my charitable wife, \$5,000, to be designated as the Elizabeth H. Cullum Fund."

"To the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which I was formerly a manager, \$5,000, to be known as the 'Cullum Fund.'"

To the San Francisco "Old Home," to the "Library, Art and Historical Society, of Meadville, Pa., to the 'Redwood Library,' of Newport, R. I., each \$5,000, the last to be known as the 'Cullum Fund,' the interest to purchase books other than works of fiction."

To the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a "Cullum Collection" of casts of famous statuary and works of architecture.

To his niece, Emma C. Cortazzo, and Gen. Jas. B. Fry, U. S. A., such books as they may select from his library, the others (except those pertaining to military education and the history of the Military Academy) to the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y.

To provide for the care of his burial plot in Greenwood, wherein lie General and Mrs. Halleck (Cullum), their son and his colored servant, \$500.

The household effects, carriages, horses, wine, liquors, etc., are given to Gen. Cullum's executors for distribution among his friends and relatives "as tokens of my love and friendship."

The bequests for the benefit of the Military Academy and its graduates amount altogether to \$300,000, and are in terms as follows:

33. I give and bequeath to the Government of the United States the sum of \$250,000, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.: That during the life of Major-General James B. Fry and Peter S. Michie hereinafter named, and at farthest within five years after my death, it will authorize to be built, and will build and maintain upon the public grounds at West Point, N. Y., a fire proof stone Memorial Hall, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, three other members of the Academic Board thereof, and my military executor Major-General James B. Fry, or, he not surviving at the time, another member of the Academic Board, all of whom I desire should be graduates of the Military Academy. This Memorial Hall I wish to be a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy, of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession; and, to prevent the introduction of unworthy subjects into this Hall, I desire that the selection of each shall be made by not less than two-thirds of the members of the entire Academic Board, the vote being taken by Ayes and Nays and to be so recorded. It is also my desire that this Hall should be adapted for use on any ceremonial occasion taking place at West Point, N. Y., and for the Assemblage and Dinners of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and, if practicable, I wish that lodging accommodations should be provided in some part of it for the members of that Association while attending its annual reunions.

34. In the event of the Government of the United States not complying with the conditions of the above gift and accepting it during the lives above named, and at farthest within five years after my death, the \$250,000 provided in Article Thirty-third of this Will for the building of a Memorial Hall, I give and bequeath to Major-General James B. Fry, Peter S. Michie and Edgar W. Bass, the said sum in trust to erect the said Memorial Hall in the vicinity of West Point, N. Y., for the same purposes and under the same conditions as specified in the above article; and should it be necessary to purchase land for the site thereof, I give and bequeath for this purpose the additional sum of \$50,000 or as much thereof as may become necessary.

35. I give and bequeath to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Engineering, of Mathematics and of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology of that institution and the successors of the persons who may hold these positions the sum of \$30,000, in trust, on the following terms and conditions, viz.: That they will invest the same and keep it invested and apply the income to procuring statues, busts, mural tablets and painted portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy and place the same in the Memorial Hall contemplated in Article Thirty-third of this will. It is my wish that any losses of this permanent fund of \$30,000 should be made good by the accumulation of the in-

come of the remainder before any further expenditures shall be made. I further desire that the selection of these memorials of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy should be made by Aye and Nay votes as contemplated in Article Thirty-three of this will.

36. I give and bequeath to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Engineering, of Mathematics and of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology of the said institution and their successors, the sum of \$20,000, in trust to establish a Permanent Fund upon the following terms and conditions, viz.: That from the income thereof they shall cause to be prepared and published in the year 1900, and decennially thereafter, "a General Catalogue of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y." with continuations, by which title, in view of the great labor and expense I have bestowed upon this work, I deem it but just to my memory that it shall be perpetually designated; that except for the correction of manifest errors, the present text shall remain as prepared by me to include the year 1890, and that hereafter, in all successive editions of the Register, the same methods shall be adopted in continuing the biographies of all graduates inclusive of No. 3334. I further desire that this permanent fund of \$20,000 shall be kept invested in trustworthy securities by the trustees above designated, and that any losses to the fund shall be made good by the accumulation of the income of the remainder before any further disbursements shall be made. To aid in carrying out the requirements of this article, I give and bequeath to the trustees therein named, in trust, my copyright and all the electrotyping plates of the Third Edition of the said Biographical Register of the officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy now in charge of Houghton, Mifflin and Co., at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., the same plates being my property.

In case my wishes and intentions as expressed in the foregoing 35th, 36th and 37th Articles cannot be carried out by reason of the invalidity of the trusts, or for any other reason, I give and bequeath the moneys and properties therein expressed, together with the sum named in the 33rd Article, if the Government of the United States does not accept the bequest made by said article and comply with the conditions thereof, to the incorporated Society, "The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy," for the uses and purposes and upon the conditions expressed in said several articles, and in such case I relieve the legatees named or described in the 35th, 36th and 37th Articles from any legal responsibility, trusting, however, that they will by arrangement with said society secure, as far as may be legally practicable, the terms and conditions of such several bequests.

37. I give and bequeath to said Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy the sum of \$10,000 to be safely invested in the name of the said Association, and I desire that the income thereof shall be applied to the current and necessary expenses of the Association. Should there be any losses to this fund of \$10,000, I direct that they may be made good by the accumulation of the income of the remainder before any further expenditures shall be made. I also give and bequeath to the said Association all my manuscripts, letters, notes, pamphlets and other publications pertaining to Military Education and the History of the U. S. Military Academy and its Graduates.

The residue of his estate is given for fire-proof building for the American Geographical Society, any excess over \$100,000 to go to his niece, Emma Cullum Cortazzo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 6, 1892.

At a meeting of the 1st Class held here recently, the question of the academy colors was brought up. No one present was able to state, or had ever heard of any reason why the present colors, maroon and white, had been adopted. It was therefore unanimously decided that the colors hereafter should be the most emblematic of the Naval Service, namely, "blue and gold." The blue is to represent the dark waters of the ocean, and is, essentially, the Navy's color. The gold represents the ornaments of an officer's uniform.

The last entertainment of the season was given by the bachelor's mess on Monday night. In spite of the inclement weather, a large and jolly party sat down around the cheerful tables and passed a very pleasant evening.

Mrs. Chester gave her last reception, until after Lent, on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Chamberline has returned to her home at Peekskill on Hudson.

Major Percival C. Pope took charge of the Marine Guard here on Tuesday. Capt. J. M. T. Young and Lieut. White are to remain for the present.

The advent of Lent has made the yard appear very quiet, and very few strangers are staying in the yard. Lecture services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon and Wednesday and Friday evenings between supper and the call to evening studies. Chaplain Clarke conducts the services, which are generally very well attended, a quartette from the regular cadet choir furnishing the music.

Every evening, after supper, a small army of cadets may be seen going to the armory and the gymnasium to prepare for the mid-winter tournament which is to come off very soon. The exact date is not yet known. At the armory there are classes for cane, bayonet, sword and sabre exercise, under the supervision of Swordmaster Corbier, and his able assistants, while all the varied apparatus in the gymnasium is called into play to develop the "biceps" and the "extensor" muscles.

A very large audience, and a very appreciative one, gathered at the Naval Institute Hall last night to enjoy the first of the series of entertainments that Comdr. Chester has arranged to have given during Lent. One half of the house was reserved, while the cadets took possession of the other. The "Imperial Quartette," of Boston, rendered a very delightful programme, every piece being encored. The rendition of the "Gondoliers' Waltz" by three mandolins and a guitar, and the trick violin and band playing were especially well received. Cadets Macklin, Stirling, McNamee and Kellogg, of the 1st Class, were on leave Saturday and Sunday. The epidemic of scarlatina has now almost relinquished its grasp on the children of the yard. The quarters of Chief Engr. Fitch, Lieut. R. H. Ingersoll and Dodge have been taken out of quarantine.

The military funeral of a captain in the Canadian militia was the outcome of a new command being instituted in the field battery tactics. When the gun detachment were coming home, Sergt.-Maj. P., in command, gave the order: "Detachment, halt! No. 6, dismount; take a handful of snow and band it to No. 1, his ears are frozen."—*Volunteer Gazette.*

The annual prize for 1892, of \$100 with a gold medal, offered by the United States Naval Institute for the best essay on any subject pertaining to the naval profession was secured by William Laird Clowes, of Surbiton Hill, Surrey, England, who submitted an essay on "Torpedo Boats, their Organization and Conduct." The first quarterly issue for 1892 of the Proceedings of the Institute, Whole No. 61, No. 1, Vol. xviii, will be delayed several weeks in consequence of damage sustained in a disastrous fire which occurred Tuesday, Feb. 23, in the printing and lithographing establishment of Isaac Friedland Co., Baltimore, publishers of the Institute Proceedings. The number was near completion, and would have been issued this month. The work on a second edition will be pushed as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherard

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Arrived at Barbadoes March 7, twenty days from Montevideo. Will sail for Key West shortly.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. Arrived at Barbadoes March 7, twenty days from Montevideo. Will sail for Key West shortly.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Arrived at Port-au-Prince March 10, all well. Has been ordered to Key West, Fla.

MIANTONOMO, monitor, 3d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Seward, comdr. At New York. Will shortly try her guns and Speed in Gardiner's Bay.

VESEVUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdr. At New York Navy-yard.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26. Will sail for St. Thomas, W. I., early next week.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Act'g R.-Admiral J. G. Walker.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At Montevideo, March 2.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Montevideo, March 2.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Montevideo, March 2.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Montevideo, March 2.

YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27.

Pacific Station.—Act'g Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain Wm. Whitehead. At Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. Arrived at Panama March 5, where Captain Wiltse received instructions to visit the Island of Socorro, about 200 miles off the coast of Mexico, to pick up some wrecked seamen from the brig *Tahita*, supposed to be there.

IROQUOIS, 8d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts. Ordered home, and is probably now en route for San Francisco.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander O. S. Cotton. Left San Francisco for Port Orford, Wash., March 11, as convoy to *Nipsic*.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. At Honolulu Dec. 17. Will return to San Francisco upon the arrival of *San Francisco* at Honolulu and go out of commission. Expected at Mare Island about March 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. Left San Diego, Cal., Feb. 17, for Honolulu, where she arrived, Feb. 23.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. At Callao, Peru., Feb. 24. Expected to proceed to San Francisco so that she may be docked and her bottom cleaned and painted.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. D. B. Harmony.

ALBET, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Canton, China, Feb. 2.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 2.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 2.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Mare Island, Cal.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Chinkiang, China, Feb. 2.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. At Yokohama Feb. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Rich. At Taku, China, for the winter.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Singapore Feb. 5.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Left Fort Monroe, Virginia, March 1. Mail matter for the U. S. Steamer Jamestown should be mailed in the United States so as to arrive at New York not later than March 22 for Barbadoes and April 23 for St. Thomas. After the later date mail should be sent to Station E, New York City. Address letters care of U. S. Consul, and be careful to state name of vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. O. D. Sigbee. Arrived at Trinidad March 7. The schedule of her winter cruise with mail address is as follows: From Port of Spain, April 5; from St. Thomas, April 15. Address mail as follows: To the ship, care United States Consul, Port of Spain, Trinidad; from March 25 to April 10 to the ship, care United States Consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; after April 10, to the ship at Fort Monroe, Va. Mail may be sent at any time by way of New York, and should be in New York by the dates indicated in the above schedule, according to which address it is intended for.

RICHMONT, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys, Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Ordered to Hampton Roads, Va. At Trinidad, Jan. 29. Will cruise among the islands to the northward and gradually work her way to Hampton Roads, Va., to

arrive there about May 1. Address Old Point Comfort, Va.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Will go in commission next week. Commander W. H. Brownson has been ordered to command her on March 14, and other officers are also being detailed to her.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Indian Head, Md., at last accounts. Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson ordered to command upon her arrival at New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. In winter quarters at Erie, Pa.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Sailed from Philadelphia, January 30, on her winter cruise. She will go to Point à Pitre, Basse Terre, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Kingston, Jamaica, and other West Indian ports. The cruise will occupy several months.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander Geo. C. Reiter. On surveying duty off the Coast of Lower California and West Coast of New Mexico.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At New York at last accounts.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C. Commander E. S. Houston will relieve Commander Hoff on March 25.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlenssey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Captain C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 5.—Ensign E. H. Tillman, to examination for promotion.

MARCH 7.—P. A. Paymaster M. C. McDonald, to the Adams.

MARCH 8.—Lieut. Harry Kimmell, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Chief Engineer A. C. Engard, to the Mohican.

Assistant Surgeon La Motte, to the Vermont.

MARCH 10.—Commander W. H. Brownson, to command the Dolphin on the March 14.

Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard and Pay Director Geo. Cochran is granted one year's leave, his orders to duty being revoked.

Lieutenant H. McL. P. Huse, to the Naval Academy April 10.

Ensign P. W. Hourigan, Assistant Paymaster S. Lawrence Heap, and Passed Assistant Surgeon James D. Gatewood to the Dolphin March 14.

Detached.

MARCH 5.—Lieutenant E. J. Dorn, from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant C. W. Jungen, from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

MARCH 7.—Lieutenant James D. Adams, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign Stokely Morgan, from the Fern and ordered to the Thetis.

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, from the Thetis and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 8.—Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, from the Mohican, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Braithwaite, from Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., on arrival of Fern at Boston and ordered to that vessel.

Assistant Surgeon M. F. Gates, from Fern and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind, from Vermont on reporting of relief and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Lieutenant Commander A. J. Iverson, from Fern on reporting of his relief at New York and granted Lieutenant Commander W. C. Gibson, from Navy-yard, New York, on arrival of Fern and ordered to command that vessel.

Mate Frank Holler, from St. Louis and ordered to Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Mate Harold Neilson, from Navy-yard, Norfolk, upon arrival of Fern and ordered to that vessel.

Mate C. H. Thorne, from Fern upon reporting of his relief and ordered to the St. Louis.

Mate L. M. Melchor, from Naval Station, New London, Conn., upon arrival of Fern at New York and ordered to that vessel.

MARCH 10.—Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, from special duty Navy Department on March 12 and ordered as executive officer of the Dolphin March 14.

Medical Inspector William K. Van Reypen, from duty as assistant to Chief Bureau Medicine and Surgery April 1 and ordered to the San Francisco, per steamer April 30, as fleet paymaster of Pacific Station.

Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, from the Fern and

granted three months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Boatswain John McLaughlin, from the receiving ship Franklin and assigned to the Fern.

MARCH 11.—P. A. Engineer George W. Band detached from duty as assistant to superintendent.

Revoked.

The orders to Medical Inspector E. Kershner to San Francisco revoked.

Resigned.

The resignation of Naval Cadet Henry H. White has been accepted.

The resignation of Naval Cadet Morgan has been accepted.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 5.—The order of March 2 detaching 2d Lieutenant C. L. A. Ingate from the Marine Barracks, Boston, and directing him to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Adams, is hereby revoked.

2d Lieutenant T. P. Kane, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., on March 7 and ordered to proceed to Mare Island, Cal., and report on March 21 to the Commandant of the Navy-yard there for duty as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Adams.

MARCH 7.—Captain F. H. Harrington, detached from the command of the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Pinta, upon the reporting of his relief, Lieutenant Benson, in the steamer of April 12, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Colonel Commandant U. S. Marine Corps in person for orders.

Nominations.

MARCH 7.—Lieutenant F. L. Denny to be captain and assistant quartermaster, vice Collem, retired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Kearsarge* arrived at Port au Prince March 10. She will shortly sail for Key West.

The British Navy is suffering, as we are, from a paucity of naval engineers, and it is becoming a serious matter with them as with us.

JUNIOR officers of the Royal United Service Institution complain of the somewhat arbitrary way in which their seniors restrict debate to the grey beads.

The *Newark* has been assigned to the North Atlantic Station. She will sail from Norfolk to join Rear Admiral Gherardi at St. Thomas, W. I., Saturday or Monday.

The U. S. naval tug *Wahnetta*, which was launched from Loring's ship yards, City Point, Boston, Mass., March 3, made her trial trip March 8, and it was reported successful in every particular.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. S. COWLES, U. S. N., will probably be assigned to duty as naval aide to Secretary Tracy to succeed Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, who has just been ordered as executive of the *Dolphin*.

THE *Independence* *Belge* announces that it is about to publish a series of articles from an eminent English authority showing the decay of the British Navy. It has reached such a stage that Great Britain is on the direct road to a naval Sadowa.

A new German cruiser, built at Danzig as substitute for the *Adler*, lost at Samoa, was launched Feb. 12 by the director of the dock yard, who named her *Kaiseradler*. A substitute for the *Eber*, a gunboat lost on the same occasion as the *Adler*, is also being built.

UNDER the heading of "Ships of the U. S. Navy," the just-issued Navy Register contains a valuable innovation in the column marked I. H. P. In the modern fleet the question of horse-power is of paramount importance, and its record, for the new ships especially, supply a long-felt want.

AMONG the curious and interesting things brought from South America by the officers and men of the *Baltimore* are souvenirs of the battles around Valparaiso, photographs of the battlefields before the dead had been buried, showing the various horrid debris of the fight without glamor or softening.

In reviewing "Lloyd's Register," *Engineering* calls attention to the tendency toward much bigger vessels. With 18 fewer vessels the tonnage for the year increased 509,597 tons. Aggregating the results for five years we find that the number of vessels is 1,004 less, while the tonnage is 1,845,000 tons more.

THE *N. Y. Times* says: "If the recent troubles on the West coast of South America served to impress one thing more firmly than any other on the mind of the officers of the Navy Department, it was the necessity for United States coaling stations in foreign waters. The absence of these necessary adjuncts to a navy was keenly felt by every ship flying the American flag, and had war been declared, this lack of coaling stations would have contributed largely to the embarrassment and retardation of the operations of the war vessels."

THE Russian Naval estimates for 1892 amount to 17,832,233 roubles, or 2,991,961 roubles more than last year. A large ironclad cruiser of the same type as the *Rurik*, of 10,923 tons and 15,000 h. p., is to be put upon the stocks at St. Petersburg this spring, in addition to three ironclads of 11,000 tons and several ironclad coast vessels of from 4,000 to 5,500 tons. It is also intended to build several small cruisers. The *Rurik*, now in course of construction, will be the largest cruiser afloat. She will be 426 ft. in length, with a speed of 18½ knots, and will be able to go under steam from the Baltic to Vladivostok at a speed of 10 knots without coaling. Her armament will consist of four 8-in. guns, six of 6-in., six of 5-in., and four torpedo tubes, while her armor plates to the water-line will be 10 in. in thickness. The *Rurik*, will, it is expected, be ready for launching next autumn.

The U. S. S. *Ranger*, which has been overhauled at Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered to go in commission March 26. She will be commanded by Commander Henry E. Nichols, and will probably be assigned to duty in Behring Sea.

THE *Dolphin* has been ordered to go in commission on Monday next. Her detail so far as made up consists of Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, Ensigns Patrick W. Hourigan and Louis S. Van Duzer, P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Baird, P. A. Surg. J. D. Gatewood and Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to complete the construction and fitting out of the new cruiser *Raleigh* at the Norfolk Navy-yard. For some time past it has been a question whether she would be completed at that yard or sent to the Brooklyn Yard, where her boilers and engines are being built.

THE *New York Sun* quotes Secretary Tracy as saying as to the disposition of the new ships in time of peace: "The largest of them and the most expensive, such as the three ironclad battleships I have mentioned, which will cost \$5,000,000 apiece, will have to be laid up until an emergency; they are too expensive to be used for cruisers in time of peace. They will undoubtedly be put in fresh water and left in the custody of a small number of men who will keep them ready and occasionally exercise their machinery." "Is there not oxidation in these metal ships?" "No; they will not get out of repair if kept as I have described." "What about the Naval Academy?" "It is undoubtedly the best naval school in the world at the present time. The only misfortune about our Navy is that we graduate many officers, and, being always at peace, they become old before they have reached the rank which should have come from active service. Promotion is wholly by seniority in the Navy, and, therefore, with a full list rank increases too slowly for many of the best men."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "During recent months our columns have reported a number of important steps taken by the French in the development of their naval power. We have noted, among other matters, the practical attention which has been paid to the training of the personnel of the reserve, the effective character given to the functions of the Chief of the Staff, the preparations that are being made for more rapid mobilization, the large increase of ships in commission, and, lastly, considerable progress in the quick-arming armament of the fleet. It will not be forgotten that after all the chief preoccupation of France is upon her eastern frontier, and the vigor which she displays in naval affairs must therefore be attributed to a growing sense of the value of sea power as a factor of surpassing moment, even when the conflict is upon land. With the constructions already in hand, the year 1895 will find the French fleet materially strengthened in the heaviest classes of battleships, in protected and other cruisers, and in sea-going torpedo boats, and there are rumors that large credits for other new constructions will be demanded ere long."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Act'g Chief Rev. Marine Division.

The tours of duty of the following officers on the vessels named will expire in the spring of 1893, and accordingly may expect orders of transfer to other stations: Dexter—Kilgore, Chevas; Grant—Stodder; Colfax—Rineburg, Harrison; Merrill—Baldwin, Foote, Dalley; McLane—Amyth, Moore, Keogh, Barrows, Butler. 1st Lieut. Chaytor's tour of duty in the Gulf in September next. Seward—Fengar, Chalker; Bear—Broadbent, Jarvis, Henderson, Ainsworth; Fessenden—Moore, J. B., Vallat; Tench Cox—Braun, Fitzpatrick.

In all probability there will be but two revenue cutters on the Great Lakes this coming summer, as the Johnson can no longer be made to perform duty "on a pinch," and the Bibb having been sold, thus leaving the patrol of the entire lake country to the Perry and Fessenden. It is needless to say that if such is the case these two vessels will be continually on the jump.

The able report of Capt. L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine, has been distributed among the officers throughout the service. It is a resume of the work of the cutters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and the service at large enjoys seeing its exploits recorded as much as it enjoys performing the many gallant and daring acts of heroism that fill pages of official reports.

The proceedings of the court convened on board the Woodbury to place the blame for the total loss of the Gallatin, are in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury awaiting final action. It is known that the pilot was not "found in fault," nor had "he lost his reckoning," as stated, and the responsibility is placed on the commanding officer.

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Herring, from the Perry is ordered to command the steamer Chandler at New York, relieving Capt. A. D. Littlefield, who has been placed on waiting orders preparatory to going South for duty.

An officer of the Revenue Marine in a letter to the JOURNAL says: "The extracts given in the JOURNAL of March 5 from Secretary Tracy's letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs give a wrong impression. 1. Of the 210 revenue cutter officers, 134 line officers shall go out altogether at the close of their term of active service, etc. This means, of course, that they shall go out of the 'active list' by retirement, etc., but the impression left above is that they are to be turned out of the Service entirely. 2. Referring to Sec. 6 of the bill which is quoted you say: 'It is therefore proposed to strike out this provision.' That is wrong: Secretary Tracy proposes to amend it by inserting, 'but no naval officer shall be assigned to duty on board a vessel doing revenue cutter duty who is senior to any transferred officer serving therein.' That is a very different proposition to 'striking out altogether.'"

The U. S. revenue steamer *Morrill* arrived at Southport, N. C., March 9. Both the *Morrill* and *Colfax* are now patrolling the Carolina coast in search of vessels in distress.

MARCH 5.—Chief Engineer John H. Daily detached from the *Morrill* at Charleston, S. C., and placed on waiting orders; 2d Asst. Engineer Eugene Valet, Jr., ordered to the *Rush* at San Francisco.

Battalion drill in the 23d N. Y. Col. J. N. Partridge, will be held as follows: 3d battalion, Cos. C, D and I, Monday, March 21. 5d battalion, Cos. E, F, G and H, Tuesday, March 22. 1st battalion, Cos. A, B and K, Thursday, March 24.

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tion of the Official Drill within reach of all.

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DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the
mortality among the pensioners of the United States
amounted to no less than 13,220, and the number of
pensioners borne on the rolls at the same date was
676,100.

THE Army Register for 1892 shows that of the
one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine officers
of the line in active service there are but thirty-
four who were commissioned officers prior to 1861,
viz.: Nineteen colonels, eleven lieutenant colonels
and four majors, the last, of course, in the artillery.
It will take but a few years more when the "Old
Army" will have disappeared entirely from the ac-
tive list of the line.

We publish this week, in an extra sheet, a trans-
lation of an elaborate article on the Fiske Range
Finder which appeared recently in the *Revue d'Ar-
tillerie*. Lieut. Fiske and the American Navy are
to be congratulated on the great success of the var-
ious apparatus with which the name of this talented
officer is associated. In Capt. Schley's report upon
the *Baltimore*, of which we gave a synopsis last
week, the captain says: "During the cruise in all
target practice, this instrument has been found of
the greatest value in accurately determining dis-
tance. On the last occasion of practice in Coquim-
bo Bay, when the apparatus was not used on ac-
count of the battery of dry cells being out of order,
a marked difference was observed in the practice
where gun captains depended upon their own judg-
ment to determine distance, rather than upon the
range finder. The less accurate practice on this oc-
casion clearly demonstrated the value of the appar-
atus used in connection with the modern high
power artillery. From my observations with the
instrument on board this vessel I am convinced that
it is an indispensable part of the ordnance outfit of
all our new ships. Four instruments, two on each
side, so protected by projecting sponsons as to af-
ford a range of nearly 180, would improve the pre-
sent plan. The forward and after pair to be con-
nected so as to determine the range of vessels di-
rectly ahead or astern. The experience of this ship
with the instrument shows further that the ships,
in contests of the future, supplied with the Fiske
Range Finder, would possess an enormous advan-
tage over those in which the distance had to be de-
termined in the old way by gun captains whose
judgments would be affected by the excitement and
tumult of battle. Indeed I think I do not over-
state its value when I express the opinion that in the
naval conflicts hereafter, where ships are equal or
nearly so, combats will be decided in all probability
in favor of the ships with range finders, or in case
both contestants possess these instruments, actions
can last but a few minutes at the most, and during
this short interval the destruction will be terrific."

THE authorities at the War Department are still at
work on the programme for the spring change in
stations of regiments. Various rumors are afloat as
to the particular changes involved, but as the slate
is known to have been changed no less than three
times since the original list was submitted to the
Quartermaster-General for an estimate of cost of
transportation, we deem it unwise to indulge in
speculation, save to repeat what we stated last
week, that the transfers will be quite extensive and
that there will be considerable marching involved.
The order on the subject will be issued about
March 15.

MORE than thirty years ago, when we were in
search of a watch at Geneva, Switzerland, we were
recommended to Patek, Philippi and Co. as the
makers of the best watches. We are reminded of
this experience by the announcement in our adver-
tising columns by Messrs. Wright, Kay and Co., of
Detroit, Mich., that they are agents for Patek, Phil-
ippi and Co.'s celebrated watches. For proof that
the other goods they deal in are equally reliable
they refer to the Army officers who have been sta-
tioned at Fort Wayne during the past twenty years.

UNDER the head of late Army orders last week
our reference to the decision as to discharge by
purchase should have read that enlisted men serv-
ing in the second, third, etc., enlistment, but who
are not deriving any pecuniary benefit from former
enlistments are entitled to purchase discharge under
G. O. 81. This was the opinion we gave in answer
to "Several Inquirers," in JOURNAL of Feb. 20,
page 450.

GENERAL McCook has published in the form of a
circular from headquarters, Department of Ari-
zona, a handy, compact, volume of 72 pages, con-
taining extracts, of constant use, from the Small
Arms Firing Regulations, compiled by Lieut. C. L.
Collins, U. S. A., the Department Inspector of Small
Arms Practice.

THE Board of Officers appointed in February to
meet at several Army posts, to make a physical
and mental examination of appointees to the U. S.
Military Academy, have been busy with their
labors since March 1, and some of them have
already completed their business.

RANGE AND POSITION FINDING.*

BY CAPT. G. MOCH, OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

LIEUTENANT BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., is the inventor of a series of electrical apparatus, designed to facilitate the direction and aiming of cannon, which considerably departs from theories adopted previously.

The first in order of production of these instruments are two range finders, originally purposed for use on shipboard, but equally suited to coast defences and siege operations. In further development of his theory, in view of consequent suggestions, the inventor has created upon analogous principles, a mechanism determining not only the distance of the target from the battery, but in addition its place upon the field, that is to say, its position finder. Finally, a new development of the same idea has assured the possibility of aiming by electrical agency, from a central post of observation, a number of cannon operating an indirect fire.

FIRST, GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF THE SYSTEM.

The principle, essentially novel, is an ingenious application of the Wheatstone bridge.

The general theory depends upon the determination at distance of the angle of two alidades fixed at separate points, or further to render them parallel.

To effect this the two metallic alidades, L and L' (figure 2), are respectively articulated upon the vertical axes A and B. Their free extremities are in contact with two metallic arcs h and h', connected by two conductors of feeble resistance a b and c d. These conductors are midway connected by a transverse wire p p, of similar power, upon which is placed at galvanometer g. The pivots of the alidades are respectively in communication with the ends of an electrical supply pile or accumulator E.

The current, reaching one of these pivotal points, follows its corresponding alidade and divides itself upon its arc into two parts which reunite upon the second alidade. The circuit forms consequently a Wheatstone bridge, in which the resistances of the four sections vary with the deviations of the alidades, because the entire displacement of one of the latter introduces in the circuit a greater or less proportion of the corresponding arc.

When the alidades are parallel their ends come to homologous points of the two arcs. Each resultant circuit, therefore, possesses from one end and the other of the transverse branch the same length of conductor, and under such conditions no current passes in this transverse conductor; the needle of the galvanometer is at zero.

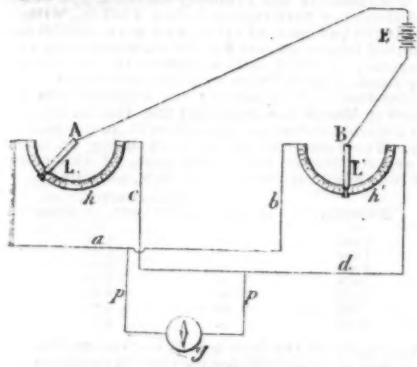


FIG. 2.

If a displacement of one of the alidades occurs the segments of the intercalated arcs are no longer equal. The equilibrium of resistances is broken and the galvanometer indicates the passage of a current in the transverse connection.

Inversely, if the alidades should have originally created a certain angle between themselves, and an influence effects one so as to render it parallel to the others, the current which passes through the galvanometer diminishes and becomes inactive when the parallel position is reached.

In all these instruments it is assumed that the electric force from the source of electricity is constant, as well as its interior resistance and that of the circuits. With the accumulators employed by Lieut. Fiske this assumption is practically justified for a period not less than twenty-four hours, as experience has demonstrated. The instruments not being called upon to operate continuously, this duration of effectiveness admits of a great number of observations without replenishing the accumulators.

II.—RANGE-FINDERS.

The first in date of the instruments of Lieut. Fiske were the indicators of distance (range finders) or—correctly speaking—telemeters. It is of interest to pursue the development of ideas which carried the inventor successively on to the production of his *Telemetre a curseur* and his *Telemetre a indications automatiques*.

In principle these instruments are similarly constituted of two small telescopes mounted at the two ends of a known base, upon a circuit laid out upon a Wheatstone bridge as has been previously indicated. Each of these telescopes turns about on its pivot, super-imposed upon a platform, and is mobile in its vertical plane so as to be turned upon any object whatever. Upon this platform revolves upon the same pivot a metallic alidade, the end of which traverses the arc conductor entering the circuit and which follows the movement of the telescope, remaining in its vertical plane. When the two alidades and by consequence the vertical planes of the two telescopes are parallel, the galvanometer is at zero.

If therefore T. is the target (fig. 3) and A. B. the base, it is obvious that the needle of the galvanometer, by its deviation, indicates the angle to the target, or parallax, A. T. B. In this principle, the instrument should give only this indication, a second angle A. B. T. being read directly upon the

platform of the corresponding telescope; the distance results from this relation:

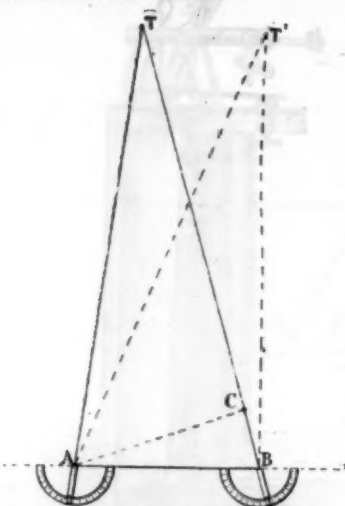


FIG. 3.

$$\frac{A. T.}{\sin A. B. T.} = \frac{A. B.}{\sin A. T. B.}$$

by means of tables of double entry prepared in anticipation for the function of two angles. Thus the inventor has succeeded in freeing himself by the following manner from the necessity of measuring the angle A. B. T. It will be remarked that, the target is at T upon the normal at the termination of the base, the sine of A. B. T. is equal to unit, so that it suffices to know the parallax A. T. B.

In the instant of the target being placed obliquely at T. we will, to be brief, term it the azimuthal angle of the object and designate by a the angle T B T, which makes, with the normal at the base, a line of sight upon the object. There follows in carrying A. C. perpendicular to B. T.

$$\frac{A. T.}{\sin A. T. B.} = \frac{A. B.}{\sin A. T. B.} \cosine C. A. B.$$

* Now the angle C. A. B. is equal to T. B. T., that is to say to the azimuthal angle a of the object. Therefore we have, calling b the base, d the distance and y the parallax: $d = \frac{b}{\sin y} \cosine a$, that is to say

that, when the target is placed in any manner relatively to the base, its distance varies for one same parallax, proportionally to cosine of the azimuthal angle of the object. It consequently follows that the Fiske telemeters have been designed in a manner to furnish the quantity $\frac{b}{\sin y}$, which, in the instance of a

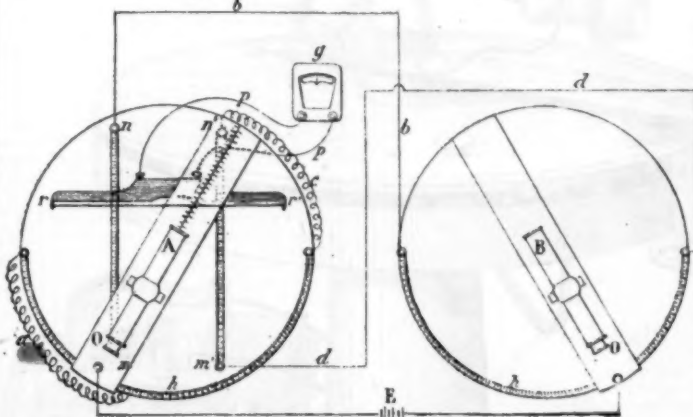


FIG. 5.

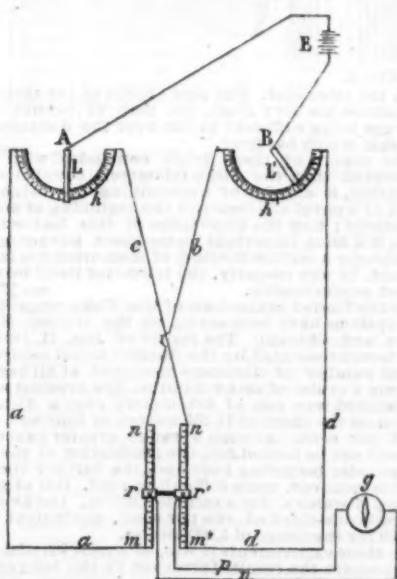


FIG. 4.

normal observation, is the very distance, and for the case of an object seen obliquely, the instrument itself furnishes the proper correction by multiplying this value by cosine a.

TELEMETRE A CURSEUR.

This instrument is illustrated theoretically by figure 4. At the extremities A. and B. of the base are the telescopes L. and L'. the ends of which slide on the conducting arcs h and h', and are connected by the Wheatstone bridge a b c d upon the two resultant circuits are respectively intercalated two parallel bars of equal resistance m n and m' n', and on these bars travels a curseur, the ends of which, r and r', isolated from each other, carry the points of communication of the transverse part of the bridge. When this communication is effected midway the length of the bars their resistances are distributed equally between the four sides of the bridge, producing an equilibrium if the alidades are in parallel relation; but any change in position of the communication causes a variation in the resistance of the sides of the bridge and a consequent variation in the intensity of the current of the transverse connection. Should the displacement be made in a proper way, it is possible to render inactive the current developed in the transverse part by the convergence of the alidades on the object; and it is easily conceivable that the bars of resistance can be so divided into sections of length that the relative position of the indicator at the instant this effect is obtained will show the angle of the two alidades, that is to say, the parallax sought for.

We will suppose, to make this clear, that the bars have the same resistance as the arcs, and are graduated into divisions of the same length; if we move the indicator from its position at n, we introduce into the circuit in one side of the transverse branch the length of division n of such bars, or a total resistance 2n, and are thus able to account for a change in the direction of the telescope of the value of two n. In a general way—that is to say without resorting to a precise calculation of the relative resistance of the bars and the arcs, the displacement of the indicator, which returns the galvanometer to zero, is proportional to the extent of the arc h, traversed by telescope L' from the instant it was parallel to L. Now the angle traversed by the telescope is exactly equal to the parallax; on the other hand the smallness of this angle admits of easy calculations of its sine, which we will do hereafter; it will therefore be admitted that the displacement of the indicator on the bars of resistance is equal to the sine of the parallax or $n = K \sin y$.

In the case of a normal observation from the base we have $d = \frac{b}{\sin y}$, or in replacing sine y by its value $d = K$.

The distance therefore is inversely proportional to the space n, and can be readily discovered by the graduated scale on the bars. But an instance of normal observation is exceptional, and the general formula of calculating distance from an object is $d = \frac{b}{\sin y} \cosine a = K \frac{b}{n} \cosine a$.

The graduated scale therefore gives only the distance with the factor cosine a approximating.

The required correction is furnished as follows by the instrument itself. The bars m n and m' n' are disposed on the supporting table of one of the telescopes on both sides of the pivot and normally to the base; the graduated scale

is not traced on the bars but on the alidade; consequently it is governed by the telescope and remains on vertical plane of its vertical axis, constituting with the bars of resistance an angle equal to the azimuthal angle of the object. The fixed line of the indicator formed by the wire

r r', horizontal and parallel to the base line, traverses on this scale from the starting-point a distance n equal to $\frac{b}{\cosine a}$. If therefore we substitute for n as a graduated value on the scale, its working value n' we find

$$d = K \frac{b}{n' \cosine a} = K \frac{b}{n}$$

It is consequently obvious, if we take the displacement of the indicator not relatively to the bars of resistance but to the alidade which forms with them the angle a, this displacement is always inversely proportional to the distance. In other words a graduated scale of the working value $\frac{b}{\cosine a}$, traced on the alidade will give the distance for the departure of the object from the normal.

To resume, to measure a distance by means of this instrument, two observers direct the telescope upon the object and make a preconcerted signal; a third operator then moves the indicator so as to bring the galvanometer needle to zero and thereupon reads the distance or range at the point where the wire of the indicator crosses the graduated scale of the alidade.

TELEMETRE WITH AUTOMATIC INDICATION.

In this new instrument Lieut. Fiske has succeeded in doing away with all manipulations by furnishing the range through direct reading on the dial of the galvanometer. In a situation where the object is normal to the base, this arrangement is the first to suggest itself, since the distance is in-

*Article on the Fiske System, translated from an article in *Revue d'Artillerie* of September, 1891.

versely proportional to the parallax and consequently also to the deflection of the galvanometer needle.

But it has been noted that when the direction of the object is oblique to the base its range varies by a certain value of the parallax in proportion to the cosine of the azimuthal angle. If, therefore, the deviation of the galvanometer were constant for a certain parallax, whatever the direction of the object the graduation of the range would be exact only for normal observation at the base line. But this is not the case.

Under these conditions, in fact, a calculation of the resistances of these several branches of the bridge, which we will not carry out in this place, shows that the intensity of the current passing through the galvanometer increases coincidentally with the azimuthal angle of the object. This cause thus tends to increase the deviation of the galvanometer—that is to say to diminish the range read upon that instrument; it must, in fact, be borne in mind that the deviation zero corresponds to the parallelism of the telescopes, or to an indefinite range.

In other words, the increased intensity of the current resulting from augmentation of the azimuthal angle of itself tends to compensate for an error resulting from the obliqueness of the object. If the intensity of current crossing the bridge were exactly in inverse ratio to the co-sine of the azimuthal angle this compensation would be permanent and the measurement of distance of the galvanometer would be exact for all deviations of the object from the normal.

In fact, the calculations of the current passing the transverse connection of the bridge gives the three results following:

1st. The intensity of the current cannot be rendered in absolute proportion to the inverse co-sine of the azimuthal angle.

2d. It is practicable to regulate the resistances in such a way that this proportion will exist, whatever the range of the object for a definite value α of the azimuthal angle. Hence the graduations in distances which is correct for normal observations is also correct for observations made in direction α , and if the angle α is properly determined, errors resulting from gradual changes for intermediate observations can be avoided and need not be taken into consideration.

This result is assured by giving to the two metallic arcs a development of less than 180 deg.; thus, when they represent about 167 deg. the indications of the galvanometer scale are strictly exact at 45 deg. on one side and the other of the normal, equivalent to a total of 90 deg. in which the observations are practically absolute. It is this maximum of 167 deg. that has been adopted by the inventor.

Further on it will be seen that experience has demonstrated the reliability of this calculation.

The manipulation of the automatically indicating telescope is extremely simple. The instrument comprises two telescopes with alidades (fig. 6) installed at the points of observation, and a graduated galvanometer placed in the commanding position, this last station being fixed if necessary in one of the observing stations, which simplifies the transmissions. The arrangement is precisely indicated by the illustration in which the galvanometer is seen by the side of the instrument. As in all the systems of Lieut. Fiske, these three posts are connected by telephones mounted upon the same circuit and so disposed that when the observer has his eye in the telescope, the sound receiver may be at his ear and the transmitter convenient to his mouth. The commanding officer can thus indicate the objects to the observers and they inform him when their telescopes are exactly directed toward the target; it is then sufficient to read the range on the galvanometer scale of the central observation station.

As the two telescopes may not constantly both be on the object, owing to the movement of the latter or of the observing posts (which is liable to be the case on shipboard) the observers have also within hand reach call-buttons connected with an electric bell installed in the central observation station, which they operate as long as their glasses are on the object, the commanding officer reading only where the ringing is audible from both points.

Figure 7 represents one of these instruments as it is set up on the bridge of a ship, where it remains unprovided with any other protection against inclement weather than a box cover for the telescope when not in use. A shield of armor plate is available to guard the instrument against the fire of small arms. These instruments are constructed entirely of aluminum-bronze and iron.

Water, and especially sea water, has no effect whatever upon the indicating capacity of the galvanometer; the total resistance of the circuit is in fact only 1 ohm, 5, and salt water itself possesses so much greater resistance that it cannot create any deviation. The galvanometer scale of distances is carried up to 30,000 yards, admitting of observation of the interesting feature of a coast line off which a ship is cruising as far as the extreme limit of sight at sea.

Trials of the automatic indicating telescope are in progress in the French, American, English, Italian

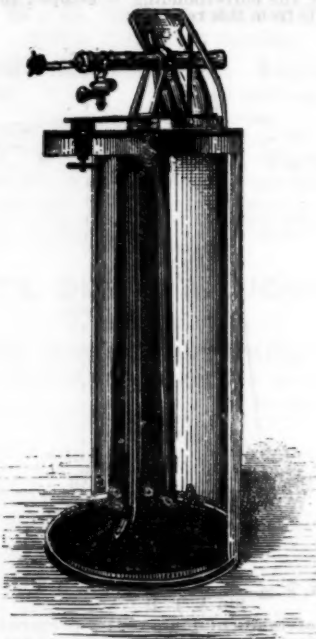


FIG. 7.

and Russian navies. One of them is already set up on the Chilean cruiser, *Capitan Prat*.

According to *Engineering*, the French Navy during February last prosecuted extended experiments with this telemeter on board the *Formidable*. Measures were taken of distances between vessels of speeds varying from 0 to 25 knots; under the latter condition the average error was less than five per cent. of the range, the observation base being 69 metres. It is much lower when the target is at rest. In such circumstances, in fact, distances from 700 to 4,100 metres having been measured off in harbor, the average error was three per cent. A heavy sea naturally affects the indication of the instrument, but less than it deranges the aiming of guns, so that the advantage of precision remains

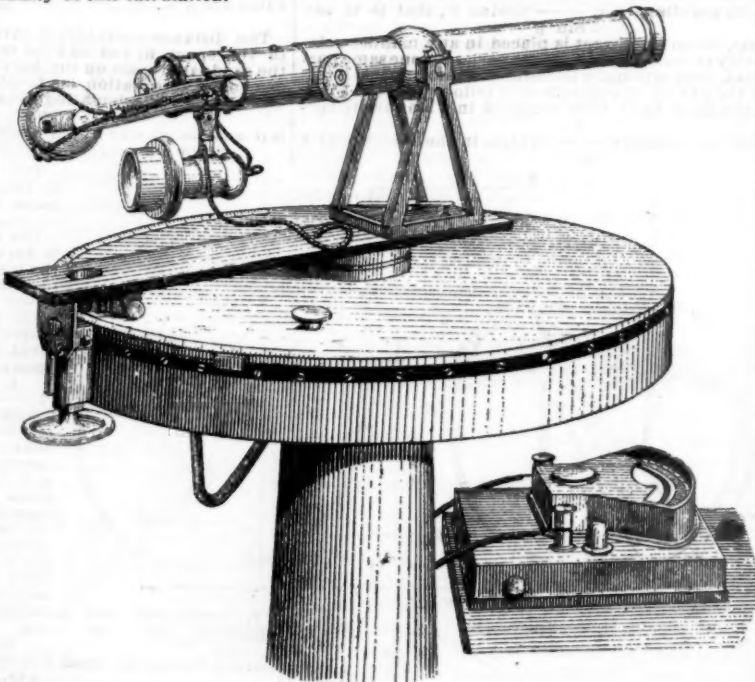


FIG. 6.

with the telemeter. The possibilities of the system's usefulness are very great, the flash of cannon discharges being sufficient to discover the distances of the ship which has fired.

The report of these trials concludes with the statement that the Fiske telemeter, coupled with a sextant, is capable of determining the height of mast of a naval adversary at the beginning of an engagement; now the knowledge of this fact carries with it a most important consequent advantage in furnishing a certain medium of measuring the range should, by any casualty, the telemeter itself be rendered unserviceable.

In the United States two of the Fiske range-finding systems have been set up on the cruisers *Baltimore* and *Chicago*. The report of Jan. 21, 1891, of the tests prosecuted by the former vessel records a great number of distances measured at all ranges, during a cruise of many months. The greatest error calculated was one of 640 metres over a distance given on the chart at 14,264 metres, or four and one-half per cent. At such a range greater exactness should not be looked for, the graduation of the galvanometer becoming finer and, the farther the object is removed, more difficult to read. But at great firing distances, for example 5,000 m., the average error is one-third of one per cent., equivalent to 15 m. 50 for the range of 5,000 metres.

In these experiments it was, as a rule, satisfactory to compare the results furnished by the instrument with the distance indicated upon a chart of large scale. But the change of position which the vessel is subjected to, swinging at anchor under the influence of the tide or a current, is quite enough to

cause over this distance an uncertainty considerably greater than the errors of the instrument. We therefore only quote from the report an experiment conducted in the harbor of Spezzia, Dec. 18, 1890, in which the effect of the ship's movement was eliminated from the calculation by the following artifice. The *Baltimore* was anchored between Fort Santa Maria and a lighthouse and in a line with them. The distance from that vessel to each of those points was measured and the sum of the results compared to the known interval. Twelve observations directed upon the fort gave the values: 3,111 m., 3,134 m., 3,180 m., and 3,294 m. once each; 3,157 m. twice, and 3,203 m. six times.

The average of the twelve observations is 3,188 m., with 33 m. divergence, and 183 m. between the extreme values.

Upon the lighthouse eight observations were taken, of which seven gave 983 m. and one 978 m. Average, 982 m.; average divergence, 1 m.; difference between extremes, 5 m.

The distance between fort and lighthouse, measured on the chart, was 4,188 m.; according to the instrument, 3,188 + 982 m., or 4,170 m. Least difference 18 m., or 0.43 per 100 m.

Jan. 14, 1891, in the roadstead of Villefranche, the *Baltimore* had firing practice at ranges of 780 and 1280 metres, elevating according to the indications of the Fiske telemeter. There was a little wind and some rolling. The practice was satisfactory from the start.

In conclusion the report asserts that when the day is calm the telescopes can be constantly directed upon a moving object, upon a steamer passing at full speed, for instance. But should there be even a slight roll of the ship the directness of observation is only intermittent, and the observers will be obliged to have recourse to the system of electric bell communication with the central station of which we have previously spoken.

Rolling of the ship does not seem to affect the galvanometer's reading.

Shock resultant from the discharge of the 8-inch cannon near the telescopes in no wise deranged the function of the instrument.

Upon the *Baltimore* the two telescopes are disposed fore and aft of the deck, with an interval of 84 metres between them. The base line consequently follows the length of the ship and the observations are made across the deck. The instruments being pointed towards one of the sides it will require fifteen seconds time to direct them to the other side—that is to say, to revolve the triangles of observation about the base.

While suggesting some improvements of constructive detail the report concludes as follows: If the instruments are properly directed and in good condition they give ranges below 4,000 m., with less than three per cent. of error, and with skillful manipulation longer ranges can be obtained with equal exactness. A brief tuition suffices to fit two ordinary seamen for service with the telescopes.

According to *Engineering* the experiments conducted in March last on board the Italian armored ship *Terrible* at Spezzia proved still more satisfactory. The vessel and target both being in motion the error averaged but 1.3 per cent. of the ranges. The following results were, in fact, obtained:

Distance.	Average error.	
	Absolute.	Per cent. of distance.
m.	m.	m.
1,565	18	1.22
1,940	24	1.23
2,280	35.5	1.45
2,728	34	1.24
3,240	63	2.10
3,640	40	1.10
3,820	28	0.70

The length of the base was 58 metres, 90. The testing commission concludes its very favorable report with the statement that had the base been given a length of 100 metres, which is possible upon an armored vessel, the errors would have been diminished almost one-half.

In the foregoing page the application of the telemeter to naval warfare has alone been considered; such use in truth was the first which naturally suggested itself to the inventor in his professional capacity of naval officer. But there is no reason to assume that the instrumentation cannot also render valuable service on land in siege operations or coast defence, that is to say, in every case admitting of its installation. Further on will be described indeed a particularly interesting application of the system to such purposes, under the name of *Telemetre indicateur de position*, or position-finder.

Under such conditions it will be possible to secure a better base than the deck of a ship. It is, moreover, worth remarking that this base, whatever its direction, as we have seen, can be, and may be very limited in extent. Upon the *Terrible* it did not attain 60 metres. In other instances it has been reduced to the breadth of the bridge of a vessel, or about twenty metres. It is besides well understood, that as in every range measurer, the accuracy of the system increases with the length of this base.

But, to continue, the direction of the base being unimportant, provided the arcs are parallel, there is absolute need of selecting the horizontal; and the two telescopes may very well be installed on the top and at the base of an escarpment, tower or semaphore, a circumstance that materially facilitates their arrangement. The single essential is that they should be at known distances from one another.

A final very appreciable advantage of the system is the ease with which it can be hidden from view, it being in fact possible to conceal each of the two instruments in a casemate or rifle pit, permitting only the exposure of the telescope and the observer's head to the daylight.

On this plane, Fig. 8, it is seen that T. is the target, with A. and B. the two observation stations. The instrumentation of station A. consists of the telescope with alidade L, and of the arc A. It is therefore identical with one of the two instruments that constitute the telemeter with automatic indications (see Fig. 6). That of station B. comprehends, besides the telescope L', a chart at platform D, on which is a deflecting rule m in the vertical plane of the telescope, and another rule n furnished with an arc conductor h, and which the Wheatstone bridge *abcdffg* permits to become parallel to the telescope L'. It follows, therefore, that the intersection of the rules m and n marks at t the position of the target upon the chart and enables one consequently to measure the distance of this target at any point whatever.

We have assumed the battery to be placed midway between the two stations simply for convenience of explanation. Moreover, it has been obvious that in thus disposing of it an unnecessary error has been effected upon the direction. It will be easy to determine

between what limits the position of the battery can vary without inconvenience; in particular, it will affect the direction only favorably to bring the battery towards the bisectrix of the angle to the object, that is to say, towards the observation station nearest to the latter (the station B. in the illustration). If, besides, the battery is not exactly upon the base, the distance indicated by the galvanometer will be affected by a slight error, is to determine in advance upon the ground

V.—ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTATION FOR INDIRECT FIRING.

Figure 14 represents in outlined plan a system of electric aiming applicable to guns delivering indirect fire. Let P be the gun and T the object, visible only from the observatories A and B; DD is a triangulated plane table, arranged in the commanding station (which may be one of the observatories) and upon which the gun is shown at p.

In H and H' are two arcs furnished with telescopes and connected alidades, and in A and A' upon the plane-table, are two other arcs, crossed by rules m and n, designed to be made parallel to the alidades of the telescopes of the posts A and B. For this effect the arcs H and h are connected between them with an electric pole and a galvanometer g, by a Wheatstone bridge 1, 2, 3, 4, so that, to bring the galvanometer to zero, it is necessary to render the rule m parallel to the alidades of the telescope of the post A. Arcs H and h are connected by a similar arrangement.

This installation admits of determining the place of the object on the chart by displacing the rules m and n so far that the two galvanometers are at zero, the telescopes of the two posts being presumed directed upon the target.

At the emplacement p of the cannon upon the plane-table is found the pivot of a reglet q the free end of which slides on a conducting arc o. Near the gun is found another arc O, crossed by a rule Q, rigidly moving with the gun. The two arcs are connected by a Wheatstone bridge 5, 6, 7, 8, so that the galvanometer is at zero when the rule of the gun is parallel to the reglet q. It is, therefore, conceivable that where the position of the target has been indicated on the plane-table, it is sufficient to cause reglet q to pass by this point, then displace the gun until galvanometer G is at zero. At this moment the gun is pointed on the target.

The angle of fire is telephoned from the central station to the gun. It can also be indicated electrically as the direction has been. For this it suffices to have a quadrant in the commanding station, graduated in angles and furnished with an index, and at the gun an analogous quadrant R, the two connected by a Wheatstone bridge, 9, 10, 11, 12 in the usual manner. The index of r is placed upon the desired division of graduation, after which at the gun that of R is displaced until the corresponding galvanometer at zero; at this moment the quadrant R indicates to the gunner the angle of fire.

It is only necessary to apply this apparatus to one gun of a battery and to direct the other guns under the same conditions, by any process.

The same observatories and central station can besides serve several batteries. In this case the plane-table bears a corresponding number of reglet q, and the transmissions thence to the gun are multiplied proportionally.

VI.—TELESCOPIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR AIMING.

Finally, Lieut. Fiske has conceived the plan of an apparatus for facilitating the pointing of guns on shipboard, which we will describe on account of its natural interest, although it in no sense is allied to those previously spoken of.

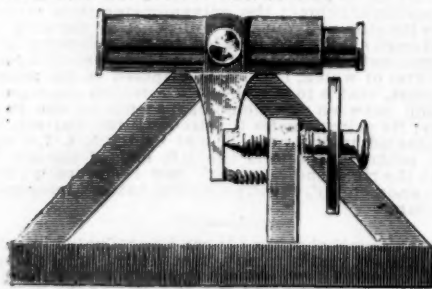


FIG. 16.

We know what great skill in aiming on shipboard is demanded of the chief gunner in consequence of the special difficulties resulting from the rolling of a vessel. The elevation scale being in place, the gun director takes his place behind the piece at such a

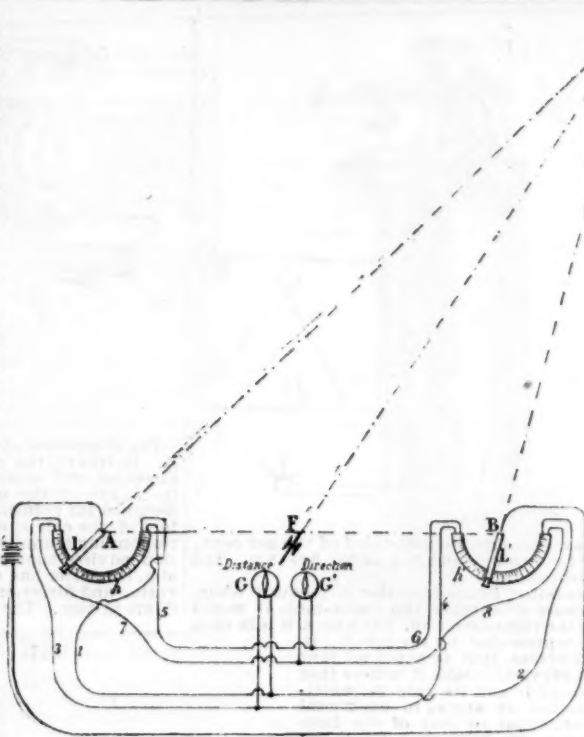


FIG. 13.

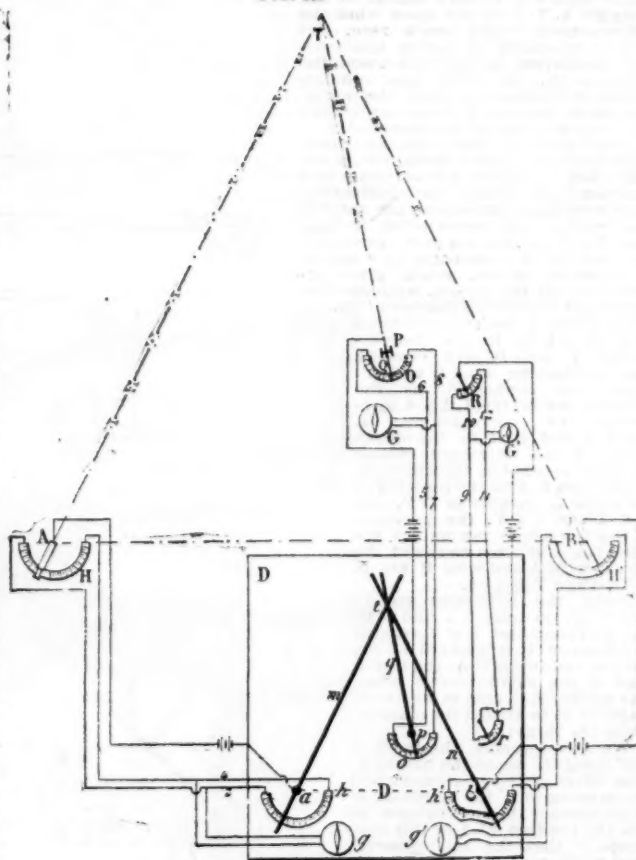


FIG. 14.

distance that he is not liable to injury from the recoil. He is consequently so far from the eye-piece of the elevation scale that it is obviously difficult for him to preserve his equilibrium and at the same time retain his observation in the prolongation of the line of sight and to thus watch for firing the instant when the inclination of the ship causes this sighting line to pass before the target.

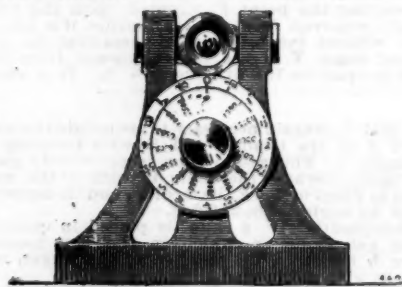


FIG. 17.

The Fiske instrument, represented in lateral elevation, and in rear view by figures 16 and 17, consists of a telescope, pivoted on a standard, and which a coiled spring holds in contract with an adjusting screw by means of which it can be made to assume on its axis any angle whatever with the deck

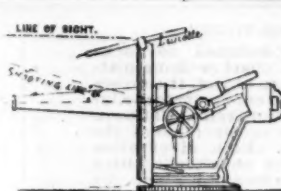


FIG. 18.

In figure 18 is illustrated a gun protected by a shield turning with it; the telescope is attached to this shield, at the side of the gun, and naturally points in the same direction with the latter. The screw head has a milled scale, the graduation of which is at zero when the ship has two lateral inclinations and the telescope is horizontal, or parallel to the deck. There is also marked in the same way the position of the system of aiming for which, under similar conditions, the gun is horizontal or parallel to the telescope.

If, now, it is wished to fire under an angle α while the ship is rolling, the piece is brought to this marked position parallel to the deck, and the adjusting screw operated so as to cause the telescope to assume an angle α with the deck. The gun director, maintaining his position by grasping with his left hand a pin projecting from the shield, keeps his eye easily at the telescope at the instant when the optical axis of the latter is about passing the target the gun takes the angle α with the horizon and the chief gunner presses the firing key with his right hand and discharges the piece.

Should the rolling inclination of the ship be less than the angle α , the gun is given an angle with the deck at most equal to the angle of rolling, by means of the graduation traced in anticipation upon aiming system, and the complement is given to the telescope. To illustrate, the angle of fire being 6 deg. and that of rolling 4 deg. only, the gun can be set at 4 deg. from the normal position and the telescope at 2 deg. from the same.

Should the actual inclination be very feeble or none at all the gun can be pointed in its normal direction.

Besides this, the telescope may be installed at a remove from the gun, at the commander's station for instance. In such case it is only essential that it be pointed in the same direction as the piece and communicates by telephone with it, to avoid all chance of error; in this condition the discharge is effected by electricity.

The telescopic system of training a gun offers still further the advantage of facilitating night firing; to effect this it carries metallic reticula which is rendered incandescent by the passage of a current, thus furnishing a line of sight by a process often utilized in astronomic observation.

A Fiske aiming telescope has given satisfactory results on board the American cruiser *Yorktown*. Another is under trial on the French cruiser *Formidable*.

VII.—RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION.

With the exception of the telescope for aiming guns on shipboard, the principle of which has nothing in common with that of his other inventions, the several inventions of Lieut. Fiske are related in legitimate succession; they mark a series of improvements and simplifications of a single inspiration, departing from the *Telemetre a curseur*, actually abandoned by its discoverer, of which we have written only to present a complete exposition of the succeeding stages of his developed theory. The Range finder (*telemetre a indications automatiques*) seems to have been accepted in the most favorable manner by the different navies that have tested it; and if, as a sailor, his original inspiration was to utilize it on shipboard, it is unquestionable that an instrumentation so easily manipulated cannot be advantageously used on land, wherever fixed or temporary installations can be made; or, to speak more specifically, in coast defences or siege operations. In this latter regard it is worth while to consider at length the latitude which is possible for the base, which can be very limited and even vertical (profiting by the contour of the land) and likewise upon the ease with which it can be concealed.

The value of this system has been doubled by the last inspiration of Lieut. Fiske, finally developed by the *Telemetre Position-finder*. The instrument, fully designed of its type, in effect suffices to completely organize the indirect fire of an isolated battery on the two extremities of which are placed the telescopes. Moreover this final invention in no degree borrows interest from the original *Position-finder*. The later evolution in fact develops all its usefulness when it is requisite to assemble the convergent fire of several batteries upon a single object, which it is able to effect without establishing more than the two observation stations.

Experience alone can demonstrate whether as much confidence can be placed in the electric apparatus for indirect firing, or if it is regarded only as a curiosity of invention; at this point, indeed, one may draw back and deliberate in view of the number and complication of electrical communications called for by the conception.

But these immediate applications proposed by Lieut. Fiske are not all. The principle common to the series of inventions which we have spoken of, we believe, can be generalized and furnish important aid to all the sciences which are based on measures of precision.

Indeed, if the principle is isolated from the many details that have necessarily accompanied its presentation, it is obviously possible to establish a general method of determining distance with a very great degree of exactness and that by simple reading. What all the instruments furnish is the length of an arc proportioned to a desired angle, and that which constitutes their value is their measurement of the arc with an approximation unattainably by means of a vernier and scale.

Aside from the practical interest involved in the inventions already made by Lieut. Fiske, it seems to us possible to extract a common theory very effective for exact measurement which can be summed up as follows: Interpose in the circuit of a Wheatstone bridge the length to be measured and rate it according to the indications of a galvanometer by comparison with a standard length also interposed in the circuit.

Two ironclad gunboats, *Otyajay* and *Gremistachy* of 1402 tons and 15 knots are now ready for launching at St. Petersburg.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

THE passage by the Senate of the House bill applying the system of lineal promotion to the first lieutenants of the line, as amended by the Senate Military Committee, may be looked for at an early date. It should not be considered as a foregone conclusion, however, that the bill in this shape will finally become a law. While the War Department has succeeded in convincing the Senate Committee that there should be no rearrangement of lineal rank it is not certain that the House Committee will take the same view when the bill goes back to the House and into the hands of a conference committee. The fact is that Chairman Outhwaite, and several other members of the House Committee, believe that something should be done for the relief of those officers who have suffered under the regimental system of promotion, and the probabilities are that there will be a hard and prolonged struggle over the measure when it finally gets into the hands of conference. The question at issue will be as to whether the lineal system shall be applied according to present rank or upon some new arrangement of the lineal list. Both sides agree that the principle of lineal promotion for all grades is correct. The Senate Military Committee in its report on the House bill says:

This bill has received the most careful consideration by the committee. It has been studied in all of its relations, and the hundreds of letters and arguments received since the passage of the bill by the House have been thoughtfully considered. These letters and arguments have invariably come from officers of the Army, and while it was found that many individuals would be benefited by the passage of the bill in the form in which it passed the House, it also was found that enactment of the bill would unsettle the relative position of rank between officers that has been maintained according to existing law for a quarter of a century. In its intent and meaning the bill will affect almost every officer of the Army, and consequently it has excited a wider interest among the officers than any bill which has had for years the consideration of Congress.

Whatever incongruities and anomalies may have resulted from the regimental system of promotion, while it was in operation it was the legal system to which persons entering the Army voluntarily subjected themselves. We deem it advisable, and it certainly is absolutely fair, to supersede it by the lineal system for the future; but it would be in the highest degree unjust to make the latter retroactive and thus disturb well settled title to rank.

Every person who accepted a regimental commission as lieutenant in the Regular Army, whether on promotion from the Academy, on promotion from the ranks after service in the volunteers, or from civil life without previous military service, knew that under the existing law promotion to the grade of captain would depend on casualties occurring within his regiment. This law was not only based on the consideration that the attaching of a young officer to the same regiment for many years would foster esprit de corps, but also, and perhaps more importantly, on the ground that the officers of a particular regiment were entitled to the benefits resulting from losses among the commissioned officers in engagements in which the regiment might participate. As an illustration of the working of this law it may be remarked that a number of Regular regiments did not reach the seat of the late war at all, and in consequence promotion in these regiments was much slower than in others that were attached to the armies in the field. Would it be proper at this late date to make good to such of the officers of these regiments as are still on the active list the losses in promotion thus incurred?

At the close of the late rebellion the Regular Army was greatly increased. Many of the original vacancies thus created were filled by the promotion of men who had exercised high command. Officers who had held such commands were appointed colonels, lieut.-colonels, majors, or captains. They were appointed to these higher grades not on account of their long service, but in recognition of their distinguished service. The pending bill might deprive these men of the advantage thus gained over others whose length of service happened to be greater than theirs, perhaps, by one day.

One of the results of this measure would be its effect upon discipline and upon the personal relations of officers in the Army. For instance, suppose Major F is commanding an important expedition in which Major G, who has had longer service as a commissioned officer, commands a battalion. During the very progress of the active operations the positions of the two might be reversed; that is, Major F might become the inferior in rank of his former subordinate. Other complications no less serious are certain to arise. Major G might accuse Major F of having put him in a perilous position for the very purpose of destroying his life or reputation. Officers could no longer serve on Courts-martial for the trial of their juniors without incurring the imputation that their judgment or their verdict were affected by self-interest.

After thoroughly studying the effect of the bill your committee is of opinion that all that is required, in view of the public interests and rights of all concerned, is to repeal the proviso in the law approved Oct. 1, 1890, as contemplated in S. 682.

Gen. Schofield says: "In my judgment it would be wiser to leave undisturbed the relative rank which has been acquired in the Army by the operation of laws existing at the time such rank was acquired."

General Kelton says: "The proposed bill disregards the rank given officers upon entering the Army, and ignores the special war services of many officers now in service, for which they were given advanced rank at the time of original appointment."

* * The policy of the Department seems to be well established and is to the effect that action in this behalf should be confined exclusively to regimental first lieutenants. This bill would confound the just expectations of one-half the officers of the Army founded upon laws of promotion which have been in existence since the foundation of the Government. It would, in my opinion, revolutionize and disorganize the Army to such an extent that

the military establishment could not, in a generation, recover from the damage that would be thereby caused."

Accompanying General Kelton's remarks is a list of field officers giving their present order of rank and that they would have under the provisions of the Outhwaite bill as it passed the House. The Committee presents tables showing the changes that would follow a rearrangement according to seniority as follows; the present rank is shown by the numbers following the name:

CAVALRY—COLONELS.	
Eugene A. Carr.....	1
James W. Forsyth.....	2
John K. Maser.....	3
Caleb H. Carlton.....	4
Abraham K. Arnold.....	5
George G. Hunt.....	6
James F. Wade.....	7
James H. Bell.....	8
Charles E. Compton.....	9
Albert P. Morrow.....	10

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
John A. Wilcox.....	1
David S. Gordon.....	2
George B. Sanford.....	3
Guy V. Henry.....	4
Eugene B. Beaumont.....	5
Anson Mills.....	6
Samuel S. Sumner.....	7
Henry E. Noyes.....	8
Edwin V. Sumner.....	9
David Perry.....	10

MAJORS.	
Louis T. Morris.....	1
Curwen B. McLellan.....	2
Charles D. Viele.....	3
Samuel M. Whitside.....	4
Reuben F. Bernard.....	5
Tullius C. Tupper.....	6
Louis H. Carpenter.....	7
Robert H. Montgomery.....	8
Henry Wagner.....	9
Stevens T. Norvell.....	10
Adna R. Chaffee.....	11
Wirt Davis.....	12
James Jackson.....	13
Camillo C. Carr.....	14
Henry Carroll.....	15
Theodore A. Baldwin.....	16
William A. Raftery.....	17
Charles S. Halsey.....	18
Sanford C. Kellogg.....	19
Samuel B. M. Young.....	20
George A. Purlington.....	21
John M. Bacon.....	22
Emil Adam.....	23
Michael Conroy.....	24
Edmond G. Fechet.....	25
Almond B. Wells.....	26
William B. Kennedy.....	27
James F. Randlett.....	28
John M. Hamilton.....	29

ARTILLERY—COLONELS.	
John Mendenhall.....	1
LaRbett L. Livingston.....	2
Henry W. Closson.....	3
Loomis L. Langdon.....	4
William M. Graham.....	5

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
Edmund C. Bainbridge.....	1
Richard Loder.....	2
Royal T. Frank.....	3
Francis L. Guenther.....	4
Richard H. Jackson.....	5

MAJORS.	
Abram C. Wildrick.....	1
William Sinclair.....	2
Marcus P. Miller.....	3
Alex. C. M. Pennington.....	4
Chas. B. Brockmorton.....	5
Hon. I. Rodgers.....	6
John C. Hasbrouck.....	7
Jacob B. Rowles.....	8
Wallace F. Randolph.....	9
Frank G. Smith.....	10
Edward B. Williston.....	11
William L. Haskin.....	12
Joseph G. Ramsay.....	13
Tully McGee.....	14
John Egan.....	15

INFANTRY—COLONELS.	
William P. Carlin.....	1
Peter T. Swaine.....	2
Matthew M. Blunt.....	3
Edwin F. Townsend.....	4
Zenas H. Bliss.....	5
Frank Wheaton.....	6
Henry M. Lazelle.....	7
Montgomery Bryant.....	8
James J. Van Horn.....	9
William H. Jordan.....	10
Isaac D. De Russy.....	11
John S. Poland.....	12
Thomas M. Anderson.....	13
George L. Andrews.....	14
Robert E. A. Crofton.....	15
Edwin C. Mason.....	16
Nathan W. Osborne.....	17
Edward P. Pearson.....	18
Horace Jewett.....	19
Charles G. Bartlett.....	20
Melville A. Cochran.....	21
John J. Coppinger.....	22
William R. Shafter.....	23
Ewell S. Otis.....	24
Henry C. Merriam.....	25

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
Edward G. Bush.....	1
Alfred T. Smith.....	2
Robert H. Hall.....	3
John N. Andrews.....	4
William H. Penrose.....	5
Simon Snyder.....	6
Hamilton S. Hawkins.....	7
Danierfeld Parker.....	8
Jacob P. Kent.....	9
John C. Bates.....	10
George M. Brayton.....	11
Andrew S. Burt.....	12
William J. Lyster.....	13
Charles A. Wikoff.....	14
David D. Van Valzah.....	15
George K. Brady.....	16
Edward Mosle.....	17
John B. Parks.....	18
Hugh A. Theaker.....	19
Henry C. Cook.....	20
William F. Drum.....	21
John H. Page.....	22
James S. Oney.....	23
William L. Kellogg.....	24
Samuel Ovenshine.....	25

MAJORS.	
William S. Worth.....	1
John H. Patterson.....	2
Evan Miles.....	3
Edwin M. Coates.....	4
Clarence M. Bailey.....	5
Jacob Kline.....	6
Harry C. Ebert.....	7
James Henton.....	8
William H. Powell.....	9
George M. Randall.....	10
John W. French.....	11
Edward W. Whittemore.....	12
Daniel W. Benham.....	13
William M. Wherry.....	14
Henry B. Freeman.....	15
George K. Sanderson.....	16
Charles Benton.....	17
Jesse A. P. Hampson.....	18
Edward C. Woodruff.....	19
Edgar R. Kellogg.....	20
James H. Bradford.....	21
Richard Combs.....	22
James W. Powell, Jr.....	23
Loyd Wheaton.....	24
Aaron S. Daggett.....	25

WHEN an Army officer, sent on public business bringing him in contact with the civilian element, has to do his whole duty without fear and without favor there are always some to bring forward charges of cruelty, unnecessary severity, etc. Such seems to be the case in the matter of the allegations against Capt. Bourke and his troopers on the Rio Grande referred to "as outrages on our citizens by military despots."

THE figures of the annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company, which we this week publish, do not indicate that the company has suffered in its business from the criticisms upon its management which have been so liberally bestowed during the past year. It has just passed under a new control, and the character and past experience of its new president, John A. McCall, is guarantee of the able, honest and conservative administration which is required for the control of a great trust, involving the comfort and happiness of thousands. The new president, in an address to the policy holders, has made an admirable statement of the principles that should direct the affairs of a life insurance company, and he assures them that, as

rapidly as is consistent with safety, and to such extent as his judgment dictates, he will from time to time make such changes in the methods of conducting the business of this company as may be necessary to make it conform to the principles set forth.

WE congratulate the 1st sergeant of Troop L, 1st Cavalry, upon the privilege of including in his roll call Private Duphpechachapahhahandkash. Probably it is the size of his name that compelled this gentleman, otherwise known as "Bear-in-the-Cloud," to wear the two hats which were stolen from him by Private Frank T. Pangbree, "this at Fort Custer, Mont., at about 10 o'clock p. m., on Jan. 8, 1892."

SECRETARY ELKINS has decided against sending a troop of Indian soldiers to Ft. Myer, Va., and there is consequently great rejoicing at that garrison. Troop F, 7th Cav., Capt. James M. Bell, we understand, will be ordered to Ft. Myer. The order making the assignment will be issued this week.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ESTCOURT BRUCE, 22d Infantry, after a hard fight for thirty days with typhoid fever—contracted while on duty in camp at Tongue River Indian Agency, Montana—breathed his last at Fort Keogh, Montana, at 11 o'clock, p. m., Feb. 27, 1892, just as the train bearing his widowed mother (who had been summoned from Ohio) was within two miles of the post, and while the trumpeter on the parade ground was sounding "taps." No one could have borne his illness with more patience and fortitude than he did, and although burning up with fever for a whole month, not a murmur of discontent passed his lips. The untiring devotion of the younger officers of the regiment, who took upon themselves the task of remaining with him night and day, is worthy of admiration and of emulation, while the faithful attention of his nurses from the Hospital Corps has called forth words of praise, not only from the surgeon in charge, but from all who witnessed the tenderness of, their handling and the zeal they manifested in their duties. It is not necessary here to enter into any words of praise of him who has departed—

"Dead at his post of duty." 'Tis enough; What finer eulogy? All the boast Of pomp and glory seems but idle breath Beside the quiet dignity of death. Where death and duty blend—solution most Complete of all life's problems. 'Tis enough. Dead: and at his post.

Lt. Bruce was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of '87. His remains were sent, at the expense of the officers of the post, to Painesville, Ohio, under the charge of Lieut. Dalton, 22d Inf.

ADMIRAL JUBEN GRAVIERE, a distinguished officer of the French Navy, is dead.

MR. FREDERICK TERRY, a brother of the late Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A., died, Feb. 27, at St. Paul, Minn.

THE remains of the late Mrs. King, widow of Gen. Rufus King, who died at Ouchy, Switzerland, Feb. 13, were interred at Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday of this week.

GENERAL MIGUEL GUINITANA, a distinguished officer of the Mexican Army and an ex-director of the Military Academy at Chapultepec, died, Feb. 25, of pneumonia, at the City of Mexico.

MRS. ELLICOTT, mother of Ensign J. M. Ellicott, U. S. Navy, died at St. Ingoes, Md., Feb. 20. By an unfortunate error of type, in our issue of March 5, we were made to say that it was the wife of Ensign Ellicott who died Feb. 20.

EDWARD VIAL, whose death occurred Feb. 20 at Nice, France, was well known to Americans who have wintered on the Mediterranean, including nearly every officer who has served in the European squadron of the U. S. Navy since the close of the Civil War. He held several prominent public positions in Nice.

MRS. SAUNDERS, wife of Dr. Wm. Saunders, died March 7 at Highland Falls, N. Y. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of a large circle of friends who have known the family for years during their residence at West Point, Dr. Saunders having been for years on duty in the medical department at the Military Academy and highly respected by all who know him.

THE Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, in announcing the death of Gen. George W. Cullum, recounts his distinguished services and literary labors, and says: "No alma mater was ever more cherished than was the U. S. Military Academy by Gen. Cullum, and its graduates will ever be indebted to him for his labors in behalf of the Academy and themselves. In the words of his dedication of the record of their services, the record of his own, ended by death alone, must serve as a future stimulus to still higher military achievements and civil usefulness in the service of the nation."

MOSES HARRIS, aged 89, a Regular Army veteran of the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in Warrensburg, N. Y., March 3. He served 40 years in the Regular infantry, retiring with the rank of sergeant about 12 years ago. He had since his retirement made his home with a son in Warrensburg. He was in Florida in 1846 and went with his company under Gen. Zachary Taylor to Point Isabel and took part in all of "Old Rough and Ready's" battles in the Mexican War. His last service was as Governor's Island after the close of the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. SAMUEL BARNES, who died at Cleveland, O., March 6, was the father-in-law of Capt. C. C. Cusick, U. S. A. Of him the *Cleveland Leader* says: "His numerous friends of this city and elsewhere have sustained an irreparable loss. Mr. Barnes's many amiable qualities and nobility of character endeared him to many. He will ever be remembered and cherished by those who knew him well."

CARSWELL McCLELLAN, son of the late Dr. Samuel McClellan, and cousin of the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, U. S. A., died at St. Paul, Minn., March 6. He served with much distinction during the war. He was the author of the "Personal Memoirs and Military History of Ulysses S. Grant, versus the Record of the Army of the Potomac," published in Boston in 1887.

THE OUTHWAITE BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Feb. 27, one who signs himself "Volunteer" deals severely and sarcastically, yet unfairly, with House bill No. 328. He boldly asserts that captains who received original commissions in the Regular Service under the act of July 28, 1866, because of their services in the volunteers during the war "are to be passed over by captains who may be 15 or 20 years junior to them by date of commission." The bill does not permit such a thing; it does not provide that promotion shall be according to date or time of entry into the Regular Service, but according to original entry, so that if an officer entered as a 1st lieutenant or a captain that fact constitutes a part of his original entry. Such officer under this bill, if it becomes a law, will not therefore be passed over by a 2d lieutenant who graduated in 1865 or 1866, if their commissions antedate that of the war 1st lieutenant or captain. The latter named officers will hold their relative status as a substantial part of their original entry.

If "Volunteer" will investigate the Army Register for 1892 he will find some facts resulting from the old system to vent his apparent indignation upon. In the artillery he will see captains whose lineal rank runs 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, and 59, each of whom served as officers in the Civil War, and were commissioned into the Regular Service from the volunteers under the act of July 28, 1866, who have all been passed by captains whose numbers are 21, 26, 27, 30, 39 and 43; and those above 44 have been passed by 46 and 49. Not one of those who have passed their companions, as above set forth, saw any war service, but, on the contrary, every one of them graduated from the Academy in 1865 or later. Let "Volunteer" then run over the cavalry list, where he will find several instances of captains who came into the Regular Service upon commission by virtue of their records in the volunteers that have been passed by officers who graduated any time from 1867 to 1871. The infantry list will furnish a hundred or more similar examples.

The chief purpose of the bill is to correct these and other like injustices resulting from the regimental system. It will in time restore all officers to their relative place on the lineal list, which they took on entering service.

Even if the bill might be construed as "Volunteer" construes it, perhaps it could be amended in the Senate to obviate that objection, if he were to turn his mind to effecting that purpose. I will not intimate that his expression so strongly in favor of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, near the conclusion of his communication, suggests the possibility that he may be one of those officers who profited by the unfair provisions of that act, and therefore wishes to retain an unfair advantage. But I will ask: why 1st lieutenants should be excepted from a rule of promotion so good for all the other officers of a regiment, that, as he says, it ought not to be touched by Congress?

Right.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

There is a cutting down all along the line in the Naval Appropriation bill reported by the House Naval Committee to the House on Thursday last. The bill provides for a total appropriation of \$23,661,823, being about \$9,000,000 less than the appropriation made by the last Congress. The pruning knife has been applied to almost all the large appropriations, the items for increase of the Navy and public works suffering the most. The amounts recommended under increase of the Navy is as follows: Armament and armor, \$2,000,000; equipment, \$400,000; one travelling crane for Mare Island, \$60,000; Construction and Steam Engineering, \$7,000,000. Under the above head provision is made for one armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons displacement of the general type of armored cruiser No. 2 (*New York*), to cost exclusive of armament not more than \$3,500,000. This ship is to be built in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886.

The Senate Military Committee, at its regular meeting on Thursday, adopted favorable reports on S. 180, to relieve Major Wm. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, from responsibility for loss of Government funds stolen from him by his clerk; S. 550, to permit purchases to be made in open market to extent of \$200; S. 2476, to reimburse State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian invasions.

The bill for restoration and retirement of Wm. Welsh, late captain 25th Infantry was reported adversely. The nomination of 2d Lieut. McClain, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Farrow, was favorably reported.

Chairman Outhwaite succeeded in securing the passage of three military measures by the House on Thursday last. These were the bills to increase the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps, to give non-commissioned officers of the staff the benefits of section 1916 Revised Statutes in regard to the issue of certificates of merits and to authorize the loan of flags and tents to the Grand Army during the coming encampment

in Washington. The first named was a Senate bill. It was amended by fixing the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps at \$18 per month in accordance with the amount previously fixed upon by the House Military Committee. The amount was fixed by the Senate at \$19. Chairman Outhwaite is to be congratulated on the success that has attended his efforts thus far in bringing military measures up for final action. It is not an easy matter to get a bill through the House even in its regular order, but Mr. Outhwaite has been able to do it in and out of order. His success is largely attributable to his personal popularity with his fellow members of the House, both Democrats and Republicans. Having secured the increase for the privates of the Hospital Corps it is to be hoped that something will speedily be done to provide an increase of pay for the non-commissioned officers of the line.

Considerable important business was transacted by the Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday last. Favorable reports were adopted on S. 1857 authorizing the construction of three battle ships, two armored coast defence vessels, five gunboats and eight first-class torpedo boats, and appropriating \$1,000,000 toward the construction of the same and for experimentation, development and procurement of standard torpedoes; S. 2403, to retire officers who have served 40 years with the rank and pay of the next higher grade (this bill was amended so as to apply to line officers only and to exclude those who have hitherto been retired from its benefits); S. 1559, to remit penalties on dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*; S. 204, to give Rear Admiral James E. Jouett the full pay of his grade. The bills for the relief of Paymaster Tolfree and Pay Clerk Blake were also reported favorably. The Committee has decided to devote the next session to the consideration of the Revenue Marine Transfer bill. The amendments proposed by the Secretary of Navy and any others that may be proposed by counsel representing the two sides before Monday next, will then be considered and the bill reported to the Senate.

March 16 and 17 are the days set by the House Naval Committee for the hearings, pro and con, on the bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The hearings will be closed on the 17th and a report made at the next regular meeting thereafter.

After hearing the testimony of Gen. Wesley Merritt on the strategic value of a large military post at Helena, Mont., the House Military Committee on Tuesday last decided to make a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$300,000 for establishing this post. The committee also disposed of a large number of desertion and other private bills on the same day.

The following bills of interest to the Services were passed by the Senate March 9: S. 838, to pay to heirs of John Ericsson \$13,930 for balance due on the U. S. S. *Princeton*; S. 205, to reimburse Maj. G. C. Goodloe, M. C., for public money stolen from him by his clerk; S. 1681, for the construction of two revenue cutters for the great lakes; S. 632, for issue of medals to survivors of Fort Hudson, Fort Horn Hope, Storming Party; S. 552, to increase the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps; S. 256, to restore and retire Augustus Boyd, late captain in the Army.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2403, McPherson. That any officer of the U. S. Navy below the rank of rear-admiral, retired, or who may be retired on or after forty years' faithful service upon the active list, as provided by section 1443, Rev. Stat., shall be retired with the rank of the next higher grade.

S. 2423, Morgan. Appropriates \$30,000 for surveying, locating and preserving the lines of attack and defence of the Union and Confederate land and naval forces in the operations against Mobile, Ala., in 1864 and 1865, and for the purchase of suitable tablets and buoys, and for the purchase of sites for tablets, and for the cost of locating and anchoring buoys for marking such lines and positions.

S. 2473, Voorhees. That Thos. G. Corbin, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, be considered as having remained upon the active list of the Navy next after J. W. A. Nicholson, and as having passed through the various grades through which he would have passed had he so remained on the active list and been promoted according to seniority, and retired as a rear admiral upon reaching the age of 62 years; and that in computing the benefits which he shall receive under this act he shall be considered as having been upon leave or waiting orders until the date when he would have been so retired.

S. 2481, Proctor. To place Dunbar R. Ransom on the unlimited retired list.

H. R. 6981, Pickler. Gives claimants for back pay, bounty, pension, or other claim arising under the laws of the U. S. of America by virtue of service in the Armies and Navies the right, in person or by attorney, to examine and inspect any and every paper, memorandum, writing, or thing in any Department, bureau, division, court, or office of the said U. S. which has or may contain any reference, allusion to, or bearing upon the claim of any such claimant.

H. R. 6918, Lodge. To regulate the employment of foremen, mechanics and laborers at the Navy-yards of the United States.

Those who are familiar with society in Yokohama, Japan, are aware that it includes among its members young bachelors who make it a business to pay court to married ladies. This class of poachers on other men's preserves have received a severe lesson in the shooting of one of their number by an officer of our Navy, Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, of the U. S. S. *Marion*. It is greatly to be regretted that an officer of our Navy should be involved in such a tragedy, but those who know Lieut. Hetherington are confident that he would not resort to the last remedy of an outraged husband without being first satisfied that he had due warrant for so doing. The victim was Mr. Gower Robinson, an English banker residing in Yokohama. The daily papers have given full accounts of the affair, including the statement that the wife, who was the cause of the difficulty, attended a dinner party at the house of the Russian Minister next day, in spite of the remonstrances of Mrs. Admiral Belknap, who she first consulted as to

the advisability of this step. The N. Y. *Sun* quotes a naval officer as saying: "When Robinson set down in his own handwriting his love for a married woman and addressed it to her, he took his life into his own hands. I think that Lieut. Hetherington showed great forbearance. The man persisted in trying to compromise Mrs. Hetherington, and Lieut. Hetherington, as her protector, could not in honor longer refrain from ending Robinson's career. He was probably one of that type of bachelors found everywhere, always poaching, and never happy unless endangering the good name of some married woman and the domestic happiness of two persons. I think that a well directed bullet or sword-thrust is the only cure for such a person. Lieut. Hetherington did his plain and simple duty as an officer of the United States Navy. His was conduct most becoming an officer and a gentleman."

The daily papers contain accounts of the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry in the case against Comdr. James D. Graham of the monitor fleet. The principal charges against Comdr. Graham are the purchase of a refrigerator for \$12.75 and rendering a bill therefor to the Government for \$14; unbecoming conduct toward some of his inferior officers, and the failure to wear mourning for the late Admiral Porter for the length of time provided in the Naval Regulations. The chief accuser was ex-Skip Writer Prentiss, whose testimony was admitted against the protest of Lt. Waller, counsel for the accused, who charged that Prentiss was incompetent and unworthy of belief, and that he had expressed intense hatred and violent hostility toward the accused. Paymaster's Yeoman Davidson, Yeoman Fife and others also testified.

CAPTAIN J. W. PHILIPS, Comdr. T. F. Jewell, Lt. Wm. F. Fullam, Ensign S. Morgan and Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood registered at the Navy Department this week.

COMMANDER HENRY E. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, has been selected for the command of the *Ranger*. She will go in commission March 26.

COMMANDER HENRY GLASS, U. S. Navy, will leave Washington on Tuesday for Mare Island, Cal. He will be succeeded on the Naval Examining Board by Comdr. Yates Stirling.

LIEUTENANT W. F. FULLAM (Jr. Gr.) and Ensign E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., successfully passed their examination for promotion before the Naval Examining Board at Washington this week.

P. A. ENGINEER J. C. KAUF, U. S. N., retired, was in Washington this week on business connected with the opposition to Fry's steamboat inspection bill.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was a guest at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Harrison on Thursday evening.

GENERAL THOMAS L. CASEY, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., visited in New York City on Thursday, making his headquarters at the Gilsey House.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately on duty in New York and residing at Plainfield, N. J., goes to Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital.

THE friends of Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham, U. S. Army, will be pained to learn that it has been found necessary to send him to the Insane Hospital at Washington for treatment for insanity, which developed some three or four weeks since while on duty at his station, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. He was sent to the hospital March 7 under charge of Asst. Surg. W. C. Borden and two men. His family, still at his station, expect to leave for Philadelphia as soon as practicable.

THE Hartford *Post* publishes a portrait of Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, of whom it says: "Lieut. Totten is a man somewhat under the average stature. He is of taciturn disposition, his mien is serious and his glance quick and perceptive. Withal he can enjoy a joke and laugh heartily. He is a great smoker and his dearest friends are his pipe and a little leather etchcel containing his calculations. These two articles are always with him wherever he goes."

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. J. R. Keap, M. D.; Maj. M. B. Adams, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Medore Crawford, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Willis, Engrs.; Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, Dept. Dak.; 1st Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 4th Art.; Col. M. D. L. Simpson, retired; 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Elliott, 9th Inf., and Col. Henry B. Carrington, retired.

THE builders of the League Island dry dock, Messrs. Simpsons and Sons, of New York, come out unscathed in the recent investigation by the Naval Court of Inquiry as to the newspaper reports about serious leaks in that structure. The court found that the dock was in every respect well built, and that the leak was entirely due to the swampy character of the soil on which the dock was built. As the pumps have sufficient power to pump out the water as fast as necessary for all ordinary purposes there is no reason to condemn the dock, although the court, in its report, makes it very plain that a mistake was made in locating the dock in its present site. The court was also directed to ascertain whether Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan was responsible for the publicity given to the matter. He was also exonerated.

It is reported that Major Lewis C. Overman, engineer, was acquitted by the Court-martial before which he was recently tried. War Department officials are much displeased with the result, and there is talk of reconvening the court, with instructions to reconsider its findings.

The report that Congressman Crain, on behalf of Citizens of Texas, has preferred charges against Capt. J. S. Bourke, 3d Cav., is untrue.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. James M. Whittemore, O. D., is assigned to command the powder depot, relieving Lt. Col. Jos. J. Farley.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Edw. W. Serrell, colonel of the 1st N.Y. Engineers during the war, has submitted to Congress a plan of so applying electricity that if a hostile ship or fleet attempted to enter a harbor, as it crossed any given line, say the 6½ fathom line, would receive a blow of 50,000 foot tons. The blow would come from overhead, out of the air, would strike vertically and with absolute certainty. It could be directed at any part of the surface of the ship, and would be aimed at the spot where it would do the most and surest damage. Twenty of these 50,000 foot ton blows could be struck in ten seconds of time. Such is the report contained in the daily papers. It is added that this means of defence will not in the least interfere with or endanger commercial vessels entering or leaving the harbor, and that it can be built very quickly and at little cost. The device would be under control of officers in fortified or protected stations on the shore near the fathom line. All that would be visible and afford a mark for fire would be five or six pieces of iron, about a foot long and an inch thick. In each station would be a camera lucida, which would indicate, day or night, the position of the hostile ships, and when one attempted to cross the line the 50,000 foot ton blow would fall on it. Duplicate stations are provided for. We shall believe in this plan when we see it successfully tested. It is easy to blow up vessels in the newspapers.

An interesting experiment with cellulose, to determine its merits as a packing for the protection of buoyancy in ships, will shortly be conducted at the Indian Head Proving Grounds by a board consisting of Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. T. Burwell and Naval Constructors Joseph J. Woodward and David W. Taylor, using two wooden tanks about six feet, lined with the cellulose. A portion of the cellulose will be packed loose, and some placed in waterproof bags and packed firmly. There will be three feet of cellulose and one foot of wood. The idea of the waterproof bag around the cellulose is to overcome the objection to the material becoming foul through dampness. Two shots will be fired at each tank from an 8 inch gun, an explosive shell being used in one instance. After the tanks have been punctured and the effect of the explosive shell on the dry cellulose noted, a closed frame will be built around the tanks and filled with water to determine the effect of cellulose in keeping out water. The intention was to have these trials conducted by the cruiser Newark, but it was found more convenient to have them conducted at Indian Head.

In the case of Head v. Porter, the U. S. Circuit Court, D. of Massachusetts, decided Dec 3, 1891, that "an officer of the United States, in charge of a Government armory, may be sued in the Circuit Court for infringement of a patent, notwithstanding all his acts have been performed under the orders of the Government." Mr. Head, the plaintiff, is the executor of Wm. S. Smead, and the suit is against Samuel W. Porter, master armorer of the Springfield Armory. It was originally Col. James G. Benton, U. S. A., and on his death Mr. Porter was substituted, with his consent. The Court held that "the rights secured to a patentee under his grant from the Government are a form of property, in the enjoyment of which he is entitled to protection against all trespassers, including the Government."

The official test of the Ericsson aerial subaqueous torpedo will be made at Fort Wadsworth in the presence of the members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification on or about March 15. After this test is over the Board will visit Sandy Hook to witness a test of the Seabury breech mechanism, which has been applied to one of the new 5 inch siege guns, and also of the pneumatic disappearing gun carriage, if ready for trial by that time. The contractor's trial, preliminary to the test of this carriage, is in progress this week. After leaving Sandy Hook the Board will continue in Washington for the purpose of holding the regular monthly meeting.

An Indianapolis, Ind., despatch says: "The Jenney Electric Company on March 8 shipped to Michigan a 50-horse power motor to be used in the submarine torpedo boat building by Chicago capitalists, and to be tested by the Government in about three weeks. It is cigar-shaped and has two sources of motive power, steam and electricity, the first generating the power for the second. In case of emergency a storage-battery system will operate the motor, as when the vessel wishes to submerge. The submergence is accomplished by water ballast, and so far the horizontal position of the vessel has been maintained in several experiments."

March 7 a certificate of incorporation of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company was filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y. The capital is fixed at \$250,000, which is divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each. The directors are Wm. M. Cramp, of Philadelphia; Hascal L. Taylor and Clayton M. Daniels, of Buffalo; Richmond Kingman, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Daniel W. McWilliams, Spencer D. Schuyler and Deborde Wilmet, of New York City. The company paid an incorporation tax of \$312.

The French have been making a trial of the Canet quick-firing guns in competition with the Elswick guns, very much to the disadvantage of the Armstrong guns, but their conclusions are not accepted in England. But two and four rounds per minute were obtained with the Armstrongs, which is credited in England with ten rounds in less than two minutes.

The Lee-Metford magazine rifles now in the possession of the British regular troops are to be exchanged for others of the same pattern, but sighted for use with Cordite ammunition.

The Sergeant—"Jack, what does *fin de siècle*, that the papers are always mentioning, mean?" Up to date Private—"Guard, turn out." The Sergeant—"That's curious, now. How do you make it out?" Up to date Private—"My girl knows French, and she told me it was 'End of the Century.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. C. asks: If a man enlists in the Army on Sunday is the enlistment legal? **Ans.**—Yes.

G.—A minor has no independent legal residence. His legal residence is the residence of his parents.

A Reader.—We can furnish Winthrop on Military Law and the U. S. Army Regulations for \$10.

A.—There will be a vacancy at the Annapolis Naval Academy for the 13th N. Y. District June, 1892.

E. F. F.—The next vacancy in the 10th New York District for the Naval Academy will occur in 1897.

O. O.—Write to Col. James F. How, treasurer of the Gen. Sherman Status Committee, Commercial Building, St. Louis.

A. C. E.—The Military Attaché at the U. S. Legation in Paris, France, is Capt. H. D. Borup, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

B. E. C.—Perhaps the Librarian of the War Department may be able to furnish you information on the subject concerning which you write.

H. J. C.—Congressman B. F. McDonald represents the 7th N. J. District, in which Union Hill, Hudson Co., N. J., is located. This district will be vacant in 1895.

F. G. H.—Write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., give the name in full of the person you are inquiring for and that you think he was in the U. S. Army about 30 years ago, and perhaps you may get some information.

U. S. S. Michigan asks: "Will you please inform me if the \$300 paid by drafted men to 1893 in Erie County is being paid back, and where I should make application for it?" **Ans.**—Yes, in some cases. Apply to Second Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington.

W. F. asks: What are the chances of the 25 year act becoming a law? **Ans.**—Presuming you refer to the retirement of enlisted men after 25 years' service, we would say that the chances are doubtful. The original law was arrived at on a generally medium basis.

R.—The decision made several years ago that G. O. 75, of 1875, should not be construed to require the Subsistence Department to purchase company savings when by so doing a loss will eventually be entailed upon the Government, is still in force and applicable to A. R. 1388.

A.—There are a number of errors in the list you refer to. Including the three officers (Capt. Brewerton and Littlefield and Lieut. Curtis) mentioned in the foot note, the names of 20 officers are omitted. The insertion of the names of their 1st lieutenants would necessarily change the relative position of others. Lieut. Brooks is credited with a loss of three files, whereas his proper position being at the bottom would give him a loss of 19.

N. C. O. asks: 1. If the pay of a N. C. S. officer is increased after retirement, does he derive the benefit of same? **Ans.**—Yes.

2. Is a retired married N. C. S. officer under present rulings entitled to outdoor relief from Soldiers' Home? **Ans.**—No.

H. P. D.—1. The five vacancies in the Pay Corps were caused by the retirement of Murray, Abbott, Looker, Thompson and Tarbell.

2. The next retirement on account of age will occur Oct. 9, 1895—Pay Inspector Goldsborough.

3. Lieut. Deany was promoted captain and Q. M. vice Culm, but he succeeds Capt. Schenck at the Washington Barracks, the latter succeeding Capt. Culm at Philadelphia.

Fox asks: 1. Are there at present any vacancies from New York City at the U. S. Naval Academy, or are there likely to be any before May? **Ans.**—No.

2. In what Congressional district is the corner of 143d street and Morris avenue, New York City, and who is the Congressman from the district? **Ans.**—14th Congressional District.

3. Are there at present, or likely to be before May, any vacancies at-large at the U. S. Naval Academy? **Ans.**—The vacancies have just been filled.

H. P. D. asks: 1. Is it necessary for one wishing to enter the pay corps to have a college education? **Ans.**—No.

2. In making application for the pay corps are letters of recommendation necessary? **Ans.**—Yes.

3. What qualifications are necessary in order to receive a commission in the pay corps? **Ans.**—A good general education, a good business education, high character, etc. The position—one of trust, responsibility and financial knowledge—speaks for itself.

4. Should application be made to the President or to the Secretary of War? **Ans.**—Either would do, but as the President makes the appointment it might be well to send the application, with the recommendation, etc., direct to him.

M. C. M. asks: 1. What are the rules governing appointment of civilians into the U. S. Army? **Ans.**—See G. O. 72, A. G. O., Aug. 10, 1891, published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

2. How many civilians were appointed during 1891 and 1892? **Ans.**—25 in 1891, 1 in 1892.

3. What induces the President to make such appointments—whether political influence or merit? **Ans.**—The needs of the Service. There may be, each year, after the graduates of the Military Academy, and non-commissioned officers who have passed the Examining Boards have been commissioned, still a few vacancies. These the President can fill from civil life.

4. If considerable influence was brought to bear on the President, is the appointment of a man, 34 years of age, a graduate of a famous university, and five years' experience in the National Guard and with an illustrious military ancestry, probable? **Ans.**—Much depends upon the question of a vacancy. Influence is not so powerful a factor as you seem to suppose. Merit has a good deal to do with selections, but, of course, influence is not to be disregarded.

A. H. asks: 1. What, according to the article by Major-General French in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is the future role of the army reserve? **Ans.**—A perusal of the article in question will best answer this question.

2. Are there at present in the United States Army any vacancies of commissioned officers to be appointed from civil life, and what is the character of the examination to such appointments? **Ans.**—There will be no civilian appointments until the West Point graduates of this year and the non-commissioned officers to be promoted from the ranks have been provided for. That will be known about August next. For character of examination see G. O. 72, A. G. O., August 10, 1891.

3. If a civilian seeks a commission in the Army, how should he proceed to obtain it? **Ans.**—Send his application, with suitable recommendations, testimonials, etc., to the President of the U. S. or to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

4. What examination for promotion does an officer under the rank of major have to pass? **Ans.**—See *Hand-Book and Guide for Boards of Examination*, by Major W. H. Powell, U. S. Army, published by the Peitbone Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

5. What are standard works on civil government and on political economy? **Ans.**—

THE STATE TROOPS.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

Seldom has the armory of the regiment presented a more interesting and well-kept scene than it did on the occasion of the review and reception held there on the evening of March 9, 1892. Although the rusty looking old walls of the armory were devoid of any decoration the handsome and variegated costumes of the numerous marching battalions present more than counterbalanced this, and proved a most happy contrast. In the ceremonies and drill the regiment fairly outdid itself, and the display through it was exceptionally praiseworthy.

From the start the regiment entered the most commendable promptness. First call for assembly sounded at 8.50, second call at 9.05, and adjutants call for the formation of battalion line at 9.05. The formation was in three battalions of four companies of 12 solid files each double rank. To economize space each battalion formed an L, as follows: 1st B. The second formation was in line of masses for drum parade, and was handsomely executed, as was the entire ceremony. Col. Austen put the regiment through the manual—including the left shoulder arms—the position of port arms being used as a base for the different movements. The precision displayed was all that could be desired. Review by Mayor Boody in line of masses followed. It ought to be unnecessary for the Colonel to order his staff when to take their position. The regiment during the review in line presented a handsome appearance. The position as a whole was very well done. The staff should look at the reviewing officer when they salute. The companies went by as follows: In the 1st Battalion the first company took the honors, the second company was out of step. In the 2d Battalion the first and fourth companies took the honors, the second and third companies were out of step. In the 3d Battalion honors were even between the first, second and third companies. Following the review Col. Austen put the command through a short battalion drill, the movements being as follows: Column of fours, column of battalions at 16 paces, column of fours, column of masses, fours right about, column of fours, on left into line of masses, fours right about, column of fours, column of battalions, advancing in column of battalions and facing to the rear, column of masses faced to the rear, column of fours, battalions on right into line. The execution of these movements were prompt and devoid of any confusion. Col. Austen displayed his usual skill as a tactician, and the manoeuvring of the three battalions in such a confined space gave officers and men little time to think after a command was given, and the prompt and smooth execution of the orders given was very praiseworthy, the latter part of the drill was very good, and reflected much credit on the boys and their instructor, Capt. Cochran. The whistle and signals were mainly used in the different movements. Dancing concluded the entertainment. Not the least enjoyable was the music rendered by Inner's Regimental Band. During the review Verdi's immortal "Tower Song" (from "Il Trovatore"), was performed by Messrs. R. C. Bent and F. N. Jones, and during the march past the Band, Drum and Bugle Corps performed Inner's "13th Regiment March," composed in order of and respectfully dedicated to Col. Austen, the Officers and Members of the Regiment.

COLONEL AUSTEN, for purposes of instruction, has formed the regiment into three battalions, and announces the following details and subdivisions of the regiment: Acting Lieutenant-Colonel—Capt. W. L. Watson. First Battalion (Cos. D, F, H, K)—Acting major, Captain Charles O. Davis; acting adjutant, Lieut. George W. Rogers; acting sergeant-major, Sergt. Coffin, N. C. S. Second Battalion (Cos. A, B, E)—Acting major, Capt. William Kirby; acting adjutant, Lieut. William Clarke Roe; acting sergeant-major, Sergt. Tyrrell, N. C. S. Third Battalion (Cos. C, G, I)—Acting major, Capt. George C. Cochran; acting adjutant, Lieut. John Anderson; acting sergeant-major, Sergt. Dundon, N. C. S.

The officers detailed are relieved from duty with their respective companies, and will report to the colonel at 8 p. m. on Thursday evening of each week. They will be held responsible for the companies of their battalions. In their place the following details of officers have been ordered: Lieut. Peabody to command Co. D, Lieut. Brown takes command of Co. E and Lieut. Taylor of Co. I. Dates have been fixed for the latter half of March and April for company drills, with instruction in guard mount and the execution of the ceremony, which will be supervised by the respective battalion commanders. The following battalion drills are scheduled: First battalion, March 16 and 28; second battalion, March 17 and 29; third battalion, 18 and 30, and regimental drills will take place on April 11 and 25.

On Thursday, April 14, the regiment will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. James McLeer.

Capt. William L. Watson, of Co. G, was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on March 3. He enlisted as a private in Co. G, 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, on Aug. 20, 1862, and served during the war. He was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. In 1871 he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 7th New York, and was discharged on Aug. 15, 1874. In July, 1875, he was elected captain of Co. G, of the 13th.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

March 22.—Annual fencing competition, for amateur championship of U. S., Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th st., N. Y. City.

March 24.—Review of 2d N. Y., at armory, Brooklyn, by Mayor Boody.

March 24.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at Armory.

March 24.—Athletic games, 32d N. Y., at Armory, N. Y. City.

March 24.—Promenade concert and reception, Co. K, 9th N. Y., Lexington Avenue Opera House, 56th street near 3d avenue, N. Y. City.

March 29.—Review of 47th N. Y. at armory.

April 3.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.

April 5.—Review of 1st N. Y. at armory of 7th Regiment by Gen. Fitzgerald.

April 18.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y., at Armory, N. Y. City.

April 22.—Review of 8th N. Y., at armory.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

COL. DOHERTY has divided the 2d Regiment into two battalions under Lieut.-Col. Lee and Major L. F. Burpee, five companies in each battalion. It would be much easier to make the 2d a 12 company regiment of three battalions than an 8-company regiment with two battalions, as has been suggested. It draws from a much larger population than any of the other regiments. Col. Doherty's name is mentioned for Republican candidate for Congress from the 2d District.

The paymaster of the 1st Regiment reports \$116.48 in the treasury. The resignation of Capt. W. H. Allen, Co. D, 1st, New Britain, has been accepted.

Lieut. C. B. Dunn, Co. F, 2d, New Haven, has a six weeks' leave of absence.

Pvt. F. J. Breckbill has been appointed 1st lieutenant and 1st Sergt. E. J. Walter 2d lieutenant of Co. G, 4th, Danbury. Capt. H. S. Terrell, Co. I, 4th, Winsted, has resigned; also 2d Lieut. P. R. Fairbanks, Co. D, 2d, New Haven.

The second reception of Co. C, 4th, Stamford, last week, was one of the finest affairs of the kind ever held in the State.

Brig.-Gen. T. L. Watson is prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor. The C. N. G. is not in politics and could ill-afford to lose its leader, but it would be delighted to see Gen. Watson's merit recognized.

VERMONT.

The tenth annual school of officers of the Vermont State Militia opened in the handsome new armory of the Bradford Guards, Bradford, Tuesday evening, March 2.

There was a full attendance and among the many present were Brig.-Gen. T. S. Peck, W. L. Gilmore, J. C. Rutherford, W. L. Greenleaf, Col. J. J. Estey, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith, C. C. Kinsman, Majors C. E. Nelson, G. H. Bond, J. H. Watson and others. It was a great disappointment to the school that Col. L. K. Fuller, of the battery, was detained at home by sickness in his family.

Gen. Greenleaf made a few general remarks on the new Drill Regulations. Brig.-Gen. Rutherford read an interesting paper upon diseases incident to Army life and their remedies. Lieut. D. M. Atkinson, of the 6th Infantry, U. S. Army, who has been detailed by the War Department as an instructor, spoke briefly of the tactics. Col. Julius J. Estey catechized the officers with reference to the new Drill Regulations, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The officers spent the evening of March 3 at Hotel Low in a social way.

The school again assembled at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 3, when Capt. A. W. Roberts instructed the officers in individual drill without arms, being followed by Capt. J. H. Mims in the squad drill, and a practical paper by Lieut. Atkinson on extended order movements.

The afternoon session opened with a thorough exemplification of the setting up exercises by Capt. F. W. Childs, in which the several captains of the different commands went through. The 1st lieutenants were drilled in the manual of arms by Capt. O. D. Clark, who showed excellent proficiency on this subject. Capt. B. H. Wells drilled the 2d lieutenants in the manual of arms, and was followed by Capt. J. H. Mims and Capt. G. C. Bates in the school drill. The meeting closed with an important discussion of matters pertaining to the interests of the several commands.

In the evening the officers attended the dedication of the new armory.

Among the speakers were ex-Gov. Farnham, Adj.-Gen. Peck, Gen. Greenleaf and Col. Estey.

Thursday morning, March 3, the officers again took up the routine of duty and the several drills were exemplified, including the sword manual, under the instruction of Col. Estey, Lieut. Atkinson, U. S. A., and Capt. Mims, and the school adjourned just before noon, most of the officers leaving town on the afternoon train.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

On Monday evening, the officers of the 1st Regiment entertained the non-coms. of the regiment at the So. Armory, some 150 non-coms. being present. The new band gave a very enjoyable concert, which was much appreciated, and an entertainment and supper were also given.

Lieut. Monroe and Fuller, of Co. M, same regiment, have resigned, and their resignations forwarded disapproved. Both these officers have served with their company thirteen years, and Lieut. Fuller has also seen ten years' service in the Regular Army. They are both excellent officers, and the regiment will miss them; but seeing no chance of promotion, they will probably insist upon a discharge.

Co. H, 5th Regt., will have a New York company as their guests on June 17 at the Bunker Hill celebration. On the same day Somerville will celebrate, and the entire 8th Regt. will turn out.

MASSACHUSETTS LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

We have had an opportunity for examining the long service medal just distributed in Massachusetts, and do not quite agree with our correspondent who criticizes its design and workmanship. Although not a copy, the idea of the design was suggested by one of the French Grimean medals, itself a classic of evident Roman origin. A wreath of live oak leaves, signifying constancy, surmounts a plain field bearing the word, "Service" upon the obverse, and the Arms of Massachusetts on the reverse. An eagle, bearing the National shield upon its breast, perches upon the wreath, and is attached to a bar bearing the legend, "Nine Years." A white ribbon, emblematic of the State flag of Massachusetts, attaches this bar to another bar which is also a pin, bearing the word "Massachusetts." On the ribbon go the slides, bearing each the words, "Five Years," to denote additional service. The defect of the medal is in the wreath of oak leaves; the design is too small, and it is so crowded and confused that it is difficult to ascertain its meaning. The material is bronze. The die was made by Henry Mitchell, of Boston, whose reputation as an artist and a workman in his line is national. The medals were struck under his supervision. Including the cost of dies, the first issue of these medals cost about \$4 each. Duplicates will cost about \$1.50 each. The mechanical work of striking them is a delicate and difficult operation for the reason that, unlike ordinary medals, there is no raised plain edge to take the "squeeze" of the metal. We think the medal, on the whole, a refreshing departure from the cheap-looking, washed-die, built-up, and engraver-chased affairs with which the breasts of the pot-hunting rifle shots of the country are plastered. Intrinsically it is not valuable, nor was it intended to be so. As a matter of experiment, the committee charged with the preparation had a copy struck in gold, and promptly rejected it, not only on account of its cost—over \$30—but because, beside its bronze mate, the gold copy did not appear to advantage. Moreover, the committee did not think best to tempt cupidity, either in the recipients or in the eyes of thieves for the melting pot.

MINNESOTA.

Captain J. A. Johnson, Co. I, 2d Infantry; Capt. W. G. Bresson, Jr., and 1st Lieut. C. M. McCluer, Co. K, 1st Infantry, have successfully passed the Examining Board and been commissioned. At the second election held by Co. A, 3d Infantry, Duluth, pursuant to orders declaring former election void, C. C. Tear was again elected captain. It is hoped by all friends of the company that this will finally end the trouble that some of the ex-members of the company have been making, and as will be pleasant hereafter. Co. A is a fine body of men, and as Co. K, in the 2d Infantry, they made an enviable record, and it is confidently expected that it will even improve upon the old record under their new officers in the 3d Regiment.

Orders have been issued from General Headquarters directing that 500 more rifles be sent to the National Armory for repair.

Battery A, of St. Paul, gave their annual ball at the armory, and it was a very pleasant and successful affair. Co. A, 1st Infantry, Minneapolis, gave their annual ball at the Masonic Temple, Feb. 25. The decorations were a pretty feature of the occasion, and, as usual with anything with which Co. A has to do, it was a great success. About 100 couples were in attendance. Co. C, 1st Infantry, St. Paul, gave their annual ball at the armory, Feb. 29. It was a very large and successful affair, fully 700 people being present. The old armory never looked more handsome than it did upon that evening, as it was draped from one end to the other with bunting, flags and flowers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE R. SNOWDEN, division commander, advocates a reformation of the State force as follows: The disbandment of the 3d Regiment and the two companies to be selected by Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin in the 3d Brigade; the creation of two companies each for the 1st and 2d Regiments (making them 12-company regiments); a light battery to be raised at Philadelphia; a four company battalion of Naval Reserves and an additional troop of cavalry to be located at a place to be selected by Gen. Gobin, and the transfer of Co. I, 18th Regt., at McKeesport, to the 10th Regt. The latter change would make both these regiments eight-company regiments.

In case these disbandments, additions and transfers were made, the Guard would then be composed of two infantry regiments of 12 companies, three battalions each; 12 infantry regiments of eight companies, two battalions each; one battalion, independent (States Fencibles); one separate company (Gray Invincibles); one naval battalion, one battalion of cavalry (four companies), one battalion of artillery (four batteries), with the same number of companies in the aggregate as at present, according to his plan, there would be disbanded ten companies and ten new companies recruited. In case of internal troubles, the general says, the State Fencible and Naval Battalion could be formed into a provisional regiment, and would doubtless work well together. He also believes that for the present a battalion in each of the eight-company regiments should be disbanded and the lieutenant-colonel, but he favors an additional major for the 12-company regiments (1st and 2d). "If," he continues, "it should be found from experience to be better and consistent with the present appropriation, an additional major could be elected in each regiment to command a battalion instead of the lieutenant-colonel."

The two-battalion formation has another advantage over the three battalion in that the smaller regiment can be more easily transported by rail than the larger one, as it makes up and is carried in one train. But this reason does not apply so much to the regiments in Philadelphia, which are concentrated and not separated by distance, as nearly all the others are.

In conclusion he adds: "I believe that the plan suggested would give nearly all the advantages of the battalion organization, which has become essential and imperative, with trifling addition to the expense of supporting the Guard, with the least cost, friction or dissatisfaction, and with a perfect trial of it in the 1st and 2d Infantry."

The general averages for the year 1891 of the various organizations of the State are given in the appended table, together with the positions of the regiments for both years. It will be noticed that while the leaders attained higher figures last year than in the preceding one, the losers reached lower averages:

Regiment.	1891.		1890.	
	Rank.	Avg.	Rank.	Avg.
Thirtieth.....	1st	92.3	2d	70.3
Ninth.....	2d	91.1	6th	63.8
Eighth.....	3d	90.36	5th	65.6
First.....	4th	82.15	1st	71.
State Fencibles.....	5th	81.25	3d	67.76
Fourth.....	6th	79.74	12th	59.4
Tenth.....	7th	79.65	8th	63.3
Twelfth.....	8th	71.2	7th	63.6
Fifth.....	9th	71.08	11th	60.9
Eighteenth.....	10th	67.54	13th	58.9
Fifteenth.....	11th	65.3	9th	62.
Second.....	12th	63.58	14th	58.9
Sixth.....	13th	61.36	4th	67.
Fourteenth.....	14th	62.55	16th	57.5
Sixteenth.....	15th	51.66	10th	61.3
Third.....	16th	51.46	15th	57.3

VARIOUS.

We have received a bound copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Mabry, Adjutant General of Texas.

Col. Harry Mitchell, 14th N. Y., has appointed Capt. J. J. Dixon, Co. A, Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Cardona resigned.

The February number of the Rhode Island *Military Journal* contains a handsome likeness of Brig.-General Elisha Dyer, Adjutant General.

Major C. Lee Abell was elected lieutenant colonel of the 74th Regiment on March 7. Capt. Harding is the most prominent candidate for the vacant majority.

The winners in the Class Match, shot at the armory gallery of the 7th N. Y. on March 5, were as follows: Lieut. Robt. McLean, K, 34, 55-69; Corp. A. E. Pressinger, E, 33, 35-68; Priv. A. B. Bailey, C, 33, 33-68; Sergt. R. M. Dunn, G, 32, 33-65; Sergt. G. F. Feltham, H, 31, 33-64.

Co. K, 9th N. Y., Capt. J. N. Billings, will hold a promenade concert and reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, 58th street near 3d avenue, on Monday evening, March 21. Music will be furnished by Contorno's regimental band. The concert will begin at 9.30 P. M. Tickets admitting gentlemen and lady, 50 cents.

Col. Eddy, 47th N. Y., directs the battalions of this regiment to assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction as follows: First battalion—Cos. B, E, F and I, Monday, March 7 and Monday, March 14; second battalion—Cos. A, D, G and K, Thursday, March 10, and Friday, March 17; the regiment, on Thursday, March 24. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M.

The next battalion drills in the 47th N. Y. will take place as follows: First battalion (Cos. B, E, F and I), Monday, March 14; second battalion (Cos. A, D, G and K), Friday, March 18. The regiment will assemble on Thursday evening, March 17, to make final preparations for the review by Gen. J. V. Meierole, March 23. On that evening the 100 per cent. and long service medals will be presented and a reception held in honor of the Veteran Association.

A 1st sergeant in the N. G. S. N. Y., advocating the carrying of a sword by 1st sergeants instead of a rifle says: "As the 1st sergeant N. G. S. N. Y. are not required when at camp to go on drill in the morning, what use has he for a rifle then? In other drills he is a file closer. What good is a rifle then? On the extended order drill, his post, if not in command of a platoon or section, is with the captain. What use can he make of a rifle then? No more than the captain or a lieutenant. As the 1st sergeant has no more use for a rifle, and is one of the busiest men in the camp, by all means give him the arms that is the least trouble, the non-com's sword or hanger."

The 23d Regiment N. Y. Veteran Club held its annual meeting on Monday, March 7, and elected the following Board of Managers: S. Ellis Biddle, Col. J. T. Camp, G. W. Peane, Lieut.-Col. Wm. V. King, W. S. Seybel, A. Biddle, A. J. Stone, M. R. Pearsall, S. Bolton, H. C. Piercy, F. M. Robinson, G. H. Burns, Jas. G. McMurray, James O'Neill and F. H. Noble. The question of removing the club house down town was referred to the Board of Managers with full power. The old officers will be re-elected. The club at present has about \$4,000 of assets over all liabilities. It is hoped the active members of the regiment will take more interest in the club than they have thus far shown.

The 7th Regiment Athletic Association have arranged the following events (open only to members of the regiment) for their annual games, which are to take place Saturday evening, April 2, at the armory, 7th street and Park ave.: 92-yard dash, novice; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 93-yard dash, for the championship of the regiment; 1-mile safety bicycle race, novice; half-mile roller skating race, handicap; 400-yard run, novice; 220-yard run, handicap; half-mile walk, handicap; 50-yard sack race, novice; 2-mile bicycle (ordinaries) race, handicap; 220-yard run, for those weighing 185 pounds and over; 220-yard hurdle race, novice; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile novice run for officers' cup; 440-yard run, handicap; three-legged race, novice, the members of each team to be members of the same com-

pany; wheelbarrow race; mile run, handicap; two-lap obstacle race, novice; putting the 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap.

The members of Co. A, 9th N. Y., Capt. Lorigan, assembled at the armory on Sunday, March 6, for the purpose of attending the obsequies of their late comrade, Noah D. Ward, who died on the afternoon of Feb. 29. Capt. Lorigan in an order says: "This loss to our organization will be felt very keenly by its members, not alone from the fact that he was on the eve of being presented with the highest grade of honor medal given by the 9th Regiment for 25 years of faithful service in its ranks, but his general and uniform soldierly deportment, genial disposition, love of our organization and willingness to assist any member of his company or the regiment in the practical use of the rifle, which with his long experience and skill as a marksman he was well qualified to do."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The name of Col. John P. Nicholson has been brought forward for the vacancy caused in the office of Adjutant-General by the death of Capt. Wm. McClelland. It would not be easy to suggest the name of any other Pennsylvanian who is better fitted than Col. Nicholson is by executive skill and knowledge of military affairs for the performance of the duties of this office. His appointment would be received by the members of the National Guard with more than ordinary satisfaction, for it would be a sure guarantee of an honest, intelligent and zealous administration of the affairs of our militia." The appointment would certainly be an excellent one, and all who know Col. Nicholson would be glad to see it made.

Through the courtesy of Colonel Appleton, 7th Regiment, New York, the 71st Regiment has been allowed the use of the armory of the former for the evening of April 5, on which occasion it will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgald, and the presentation marksmanship badges be made. For purposes of instruction the regiment has been divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Major W. A. Downs, Capt. W. C. Clark and Capt. W. D. Goss. It is confidently asserted by some of the "knowing ones" that the application of Company B to be transferred to another command will be granted in due time. This may be news to some who insisted that such an application was hopeless, but it is nevertheless claimed to be a fact.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Military Committee in its report on the Army Appropriation bill thus explains the provisions of that measure: This bill proposes to appropriate \$24,245,649.82. This is \$367,879.37 less than the appropriation for the year ending June 30, and \$1,708,557.77 less than the estimates for the coming fiscal year. The increase for longevity pay of officers is \$12,480; for retired officers, \$150,099.57; for retired enlisted men, \$152,738.92, and for the Hospital Corps, \$40,000. The chief reductions are for pay of officers of the line, \$57,000; pay of enlisted men, \$50,000; length of service pay of enlisted men, \$36,100; contract surgeons and hospital matrons, \$36,317.77, and mileage to officers when travelling on duty without troops, \$20,000. These reductions are made by the committee not with the purpose of effecting any reduction of the pay proper for such items, but in the belief that the Army will not be in the slightest embarrassed by them and that the Pay Department will be able to meet all demands. The items for mileage of officers, when travelling without troops, may readily be reduced without detriment to the Service. The pay of the general staff varies little from last year's law, being increased slightly in some departments and reduced in others, on account of the increase or decrease of the aggregate service of such department.

Two changes in the present law are submitted in this branch of the bill. The first is to reduce the expenses of certain officials of the Army only. The second, and more important, has in view to provide for the more frequent payment of enlisted men and to reduce the cost of the Pay Department. The following is the text of this provision:

Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized to assign to duty as acting paymasters the officers acting as quartermasters or commissaries of posts or camps or of troops in the field; and officers so assigned shall, under proper regulations to be established by the President, make the regular payment to the troops with which they are serving, and shall be authorized and required to perform the same duties as are now performed by the officers of the Pay Department of the Army; Provided further, That no appointments shall be made to the grade of major in the Pay Department of the Army until the number of majors in that department is reduced below 20, and thereafter the number of officers of that grade in the Pay Department shall be fixed at 20; And provided further, That the Secretary of War is also authorized to arrange for the payment of the enlisted men serving at posts or places where no paymaster or acting assistant paymaster is on duty, by check or by currency to be sent to them by mail or express, at the expense and risk of the United States.

The reductions of the amounts for construction and repairs of hospitals from \$75,000 to \$50,000, and for construction of quarters of hospital stewards from \$12,000 to \$7,000 were suggested by the Surgeon-General with the proposition that these sums were to be used for these purposes "at military posts already established and occupied."

The committee have therefore introduced the words in the bill so as to clearly define the intention of Congress to include hospitals among the necessary buildings to be erected out of the specific appropriations made in the case of each new fort as the work progresses and out of the specific fund.

An increase of \$25,000 is made for purchasing a greater working stock of materials and clothing to enable the department to more promptly meet the requirements.

A change in the law restricting the manner of purchasing medicines and medical supplies is adopted in the bill in accordance with a letter from the Surgeon-General recommending such an amendment.

The appropriation for the Engineer Department is increased because of the destruction by fire of the greater part of the supply of pontoon bridge materials at Willets Point.

As there is a considerable supply of metallic ammunition for small arms, etc., on hand already, the arms may soon become wholly or partially obsolete. The appropriation is reduced to \$130,000.

While such reductions have been made as would bring the appropriations within the lowest amount compatible with the best interests of the military establishment, they still are sufficient to avoid the necessity for a deficiency and to enable the Service to show its usual progress in efficiency.

A proviso is added to the section of the bill making appropriation for the pay of the line providing that officers performing duty as adjutant, regimental quartermaster aid to major or brigadier-general or acting commissary of subsistence shall receive no extra pay for such service.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Army and Navy Gazette speaks of Mr. Ferri's reply to a Parliamentary question as to naval boilers as "a good specimen of the official wriggle." What can it possibly mean? Is any such thing known on this side of the Atlantic as the "official wriggle?"

The recent civil war in Chili cost the victors, the Congressional party, \$15,000,000, according to a re-

cent estimate made by the Chilean newspapers. Of that amount \$885,000 was contributed by Senora Dona Juana Edwards, the mother of Don Augustin Edwards, Minister of Finance, from her private fortune. The cost of the war to the Balmaceda partisans has not been figured out, perhaps because the they lost everything, and it is a big thing to estimate on.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made on the Transandian Railway, which is to connect the Argentine Republic with the Pacific Coast of Chili, forming the final connecting link in the trans-conti-

ental railway between Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic Coast, with Valparaiso, on the Pacific Coast. The distance will be about 850 miles, of which 757 miles are in Argentine and 93 miles in Chilean territory. Mountains, clad with perpetual snow, are to be pierced by tunnels over 10,000 feet above the sea; the only approach is by mule tracks, impassable for six months in the year; and food, material, and machinery have to be carried four days' journey on the backs of mules over paths so steep and tortuous route that only single loads of moderate dimensions can be carried.



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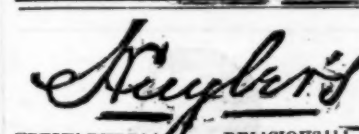


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The ARMY and NAVY Attys.
Send for Circular.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND Fresh Vegetables.—Headquarters Department of the East, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, N. Y., March 15th, 1892.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, noon, Eastern time, Friday, April 15th, 1892, and then opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef and fresh vegetables required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth and Wood, N. Y., for issue to troops thereat during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1892. Sealed proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified, at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence of each of these posts for the fresh beef and fresh vegetables for that particular post only, to be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals for beef and vegetables must be separate, and they also must be separate for each post named. Proposals for beef must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantors to justify in the following sums, viz.: for Fort Columbus, \$2,500; for Fort Hamilton, \$2,000; for Fort Schuyler, \$1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, \$1,500; for Fort Wood, \$500. The vegetables to be in good, wholesome condition, and to be delivered at the respective posts in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Samples of vegetables must be furnished. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Those to be received and opened at this Office, to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of an A. C. S., to be addressed to the A. C. S. of that post. Full information may be obtained by application to this Office or to the office of the A. C. S. of the posts above named. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Any contract made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. **M. F. SMALL, Chief Commissary.**

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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

A DISPATCH, dated Valparaiso, Chili, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 28, says: "Lieut. Harlow, the World's Fair Commissioner to Chili, called upon the Chilean officials to-day. He was told politely but somewhat frigidly that Chili, in her present financial condition was not in a position to take any part officially in the fair."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The total membership of the Loyal Legion Jan. 31, 1892, was 7,601, being a total net gain of 171 since Oct. 31, 1891.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Glascock and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of March 8, 1892:

Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, breechloading gun.
Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, apparatus for loading guns.
Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, apparatus for launching fish torpedoes.
Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, gun carriage or mounting.
Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, torpedo tube mounting.

Henri Schneider, Paris, France, mechanism for quick firing guns.
John F. Auer, Nyack, N. Y., submarine boat.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTENERS to address them concerning their \$25,000.00 cash distribution to smokers, as it is something of interest to soldiers.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—"Once tried, used always."

BEECHAM'S PILLS cures Sick-Headache.

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BIRTHS.

HOPPIN.—At Fort Wingate, N. M., Feb. 23, to the wife of Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., a son.
RAFFERTY.—At Fort Wingate, N. M., March 4, to the wife of Maj. W. A. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cavalry, a son.
TREAT.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., March 3, to the wife of Lieut. Charles G. Treat, U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp, a son.

MARRIED.

FARRER-POLK.—At Sturgis, S. D., Feb. 29, Lieut. C. W. Farrer, 8th U. S. Cav., to Miss MARIE POLK.

JOHNSTON-MAGAGNOS.—At Oakland, Cal., Feb. 24, Lieut. C. E. JOHNSTON, U. S. R. M., to Miss ROSALIE A. MAGAGNOS.

DIED.

BARNES.—Sunday morning, March 6, 1892, SAMUEL BARNES, aged 79 years, Manchester, N. H., papers please copy.

DELEHANTY.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 3, DANIEL V., son of Fanny W. and Lieut. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. Navy, aged seven months and thirteen days.

ELICOTT.—At St. Ingoes, Md., Feb. 20, Mrs. ELICOTT, mother of Ensign J. M. Elicott, U. S. Navy, not wife, as incorrectly printed last week.

MANFIELD.—At Meriden, Conn., Feb. 28, Dr. CHARLES J. MANFIELD, brother of Lieut.-Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. Navy.

SEMMES.—At Mobile, Ala., March 7, Mrs. ANNA E. SEMMES, widow of Raphael Semmes, formerly commander, U. S. Navy.

SAUNDERS.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., March 7, Mrs. SAUNDERS, wife of Dr. Wm. Saunders.

TERRY.—At St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27, FREDERICK TERRY, son of the late Alfred Terry, of New Haven, Conn., and brother of the late Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army.

VIAL.—At Nice, France, Feb. 29, EDWARD VIAL.

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RUSSETT INVALID, ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 12, 1892.

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